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NORTH OXFORDSHIRE  
COMBINED DISTRICTS

Annual Report  
of  
Medical Officer of Health  
for  
1972



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PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

1972

NORTH OXFORDSHIRE UNITED DISTRICTS

Medical Officer of Health

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Public Health Inspectors of the  
Health Departments of the District Councils

BANBURY MUNICIPAL BOROUGH

Chief Public Health Inspector: Mr. C.R. Paling, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.,  
34 North Bar Street, Banbury (Tel. Banbury 3291) Also Inspector  
under Diseases of Animals Act and Orders.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector: Mr. G. Mills, M.A.P.H.I.

Additional Public Health Inspectors: Messrs. G. Ross, R.J. Lord  
and J.W. Spence.

Pupil Public Health Inspector : Mr. A.R.A. Forbes

CHIPPING NORTON MUNICIPAL BOROUGH

Chief Public Health Inspector: Mr. J.D. Mitchell, M.R.S.H., A.R.S.H.,  
(also Surveyor), Borough Surveyor's Office, Guildhall, Chipping  
Norton (Tel. Chipping Norton 2341/2)

Additional Public Health Inspector: Mr. R.S. Henderson, M.A.P.H.I.,

WOODSTOCK MUNICIPAL BOROUGH

Public Health Inspector: Mr. F. Swinson, Council Offices,  
6 Park End Street, Woodstock (Tel. Woodstock 811216)

WITNEY URBAN DISTRICT

Chief Public Health Inspector: Mr. W. Hetherington, F.A.P.H.I.,  
Council Offices, Church Green, Witney. (Tel. Witney 3241)

Additional Public Health Inspectors: Messrs. L.J. Roberts, M.A.P.H.I.,  
and I.C. Thomas, M.A.P.H.I.

BANBURY RURAL DISTRICT

Chief Public Health Inspector: Mr. D.C. Thompson, F.I.Mun.E., M.R.S.H.,  
(also Surveyor) Bodicote House, Banbury (Tel. Banbury 3268)

Additional Public Health Inspector: Mr. G.L. Nicholson, M.A.P.H.I.,

CHIPPING NORTON RURAL DISTRICT

Chief Public Health Inspector: Mr. R.V. Joshua, A.R.S.H., (also  
Surveyor), Greystones, Burford Road, Chipping Norton. (Tel. Chipping  
Norton 2311)

Additional Public Health Inspector: Mr. Cartwright, M.A.P.H.I.,

WITNEY RURAL DISTRICT

Chief Public Health Inspector: Mr. W.T. Stone, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.,  
Council Offices, Woodgreen, Witney. (Tel. Witney 3051)

Senior Additional Public Health Inspector: Mr. T. Campion, M.A.P.H.I.,

Additional Public Health Inspector: Mr. D.C. Roberts, M.A.P.H.I.,



ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR

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NORTH OXFORDSHIRE UNITED DISTRICTS

To the Mayors, Chairman, Aldermen and Councillors of the  
Constituent Authorities.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN

I beg to submit to you the Annual Report for the North Oxfordshire Districts for the year 1972. The area involved covers some 240,760 acres and stretches northwards from the River Thames to the north of Banbury. It is mainly an agricultural area with industry centred mostly in or close to Banbury, Witney and Chipping Norton. In the west it is predominantly Cotswold in character with small sheltered villages of greyish stone and stone walled fields, whilst in the north it assumes a Midland appearance as the houses merge through a honey coloured stone to the dark brown stone of the Hornton area, and the fields exchange their stone walls for hedgerows. Banbury itself has a definite Midland appearance.

Before the war there was virtually no growth in population, the census returns for 1921 and 1931 showing only an increase in all the districts combined of some 1,000 people. Since the war there has been a considerable increase in population which, is now nearly double the 1931 figure. The population has risen from a little over 66,000 in 1931 to over 128,000 in 1972 with Witney Urban District having increased to over  $3\frac{1}{2}$  times it's population, Witney Rural District to over  $2\frac{1}{2}$  times it's population and Banbury Borough to over twice it's population, Banbury Rural District, Woodstock Borough and Chipping Norton Rural District show approximately a 50% increase in population. Considerable further growth can be anticipated in the next decade in and around the main towns, and villages accessible to Oxford.

Sanitary Circumstances

In the Boroughs and Urban Districts practically all properties have access to the sewers but with the increasing growth in population, care must be taken to ensure that existing systems and works do not become overloaded. In the Rural Districts the situation varies; when present schemes under construction are completed, in Banbury Rural District some 95% of the population will have access to a sewer, in Chipping Norton Rural District 68% of the population will be able to connect to a sewer, in Witney Rural District some 90% of the population will have access to the sewer. In general, throughout the area, most of the major causes of nuisance will have



been dealt with by the time the reorganisation of Local Authorities becomes operative, but a number of small areas will still remain with no sewerage schemes and these are detailed in the appropriate section under the various authorities. Not all these areas will require main drainage.

## Water Supply

### 1. Quantity and Quality

The water supply to the district became vested in the Oxfordshire Water Board in 1967 and almost the whole area of North Oxfordshire had available a source of water in pipes belonging to the Board. The districts that gave concern regarding the purity of water supplies were parts of Witney Rural District in the Thames Valley, that still existed on individual well supplies; and parts of Chipping Norton Rural District where a few shallow springs still acted as public sources supplying water to small villages, by and large these sources were vulnerable, they were open to contamination and should not still have been used for public supply. Public water mains have been made available for these villages and joint arrangements have been made with the Board to serve notice terminating the old supplies and to connect houses to the new public supply.

In general, as shown by the result of the frequent sampling done by the Board, where a piped supply maintained by the Board existed, the quality was satisfactory.

In this country we are faced with the paradox that although the rainfall is adequate, the "run off" of water is such and the usage so heavy that we are faced each year with a potential shortage of water. This situation is acknowledged by the various Water Resources Acts with the responsibility of ~~conservation~~ placed on the various River Authorities. Again, paradoxically, drainage works done by the River Authorities only hasten this "run off" of water when in fact retention of water should be practised. Large reservoirs could have the double advantage of not only ensuring a supply of water but also by regulating the river flow in summer, help to provide more adequate dilution of effluent from sewage works. In the lack of storage facilities, there should be greater emphasis on the economic use of water by the public and industry.

In Banbury Borough, after a prolonged dry spell, the dilution of sewage effluent by the Cherwell may drop as low as a 1:1 ratio whilst a 1:2 ratio is not uncommon. As Banbury expands, this dilution problem must become increasingly important.



## 2. Bacteriological Examination

Routine sampling of water was carried out throughout the districts by the Water Board whilst Local Authority Officers investigated complaints made to them regarding water supplies and regarding the condition of private sources. Details are given in the sections dealing with individual Local Authorities.

## 3. Plumbo-Solvency and Fluoride Level

There are no plumbo-solvent waters in the area and there is no significant amount of fluoride present in any of the supplies; it would be possible, however, and practicable, to introduce fluoride at source in the Banbury Borough and Banbury Rural District areas, and in Witney Urban and Witney Rural District areas where waterworks are situated whose supply is confined to these areas, and in the Chipping Norton areas by inserting it into the trunk water main.

The only District Councils in North Oxfordshire who have not supported fluoridation are Banbury Borough and Banbury Rural District Councils; the Local Health Authority has approved the principle and fluoride was introduced into the Witney source early in the year.

It is not possible, as requested by the Minister, to give an accurate number of houses supplied from public water main (i) direct to house, (ii) by means of standpipe in the various parishes.

## Housing

By and large the standard of housing throughout the area was reasonable with a few potential clearance areas remaining in Banbury Borough. Many of the existing premises have been improved by grant aid, the new grant structure bringing an increase in this direction with £16,443 being given in standard grants and £826,872 in discretionary grants in the whole area in the year ending 31/3/72. Most of these grants are given in the Rural Districts.

Council housing provided a considerable proportion of the total housing; in the area as a whole, about 25% of houses were council houses; with local government reorganisation imminent, with the movement of available work away from the land and small villages to the larger towns, the time has come to be selective and not parochial in the establishment of council housing sites. With most work available in the larger towns, it is nonsensical to establish sites in remote villages which are suffering even now from a lack of public transport. The future of many of these villages will lie in the people who come from other areas, who can afford to improve existing properties and who are able to convey themselves to work further afield.



From the number of caravans in occupation throughout the area, this form of housing must play an important part. Caravans have improved considerably in recent years although no legal standards are in existence; sites have also improved considerably but, nevertheless, caravans by their nature are temporary structures and are prone to the faults of temporary structures and are no substitute for permanent housing. The main demand for permanent caravans was in the Witney Rural District area. There was considerable need for camping sites for holiday vans, with proper facilities, not only for local tourists but for people travelling further afield and discussions have taken place to see if it is possible to establish such sites near main traffic routes, in particular in the Witney Rural District area.

#### Refuse Collection and Disposal

A regular refuse collection service was maintained by all Authorities in the area. With the exception of Witney Urban who pulverise their refuse, the refuse was disposed of by tipping mostly into quarries with the degree of cover carrying considerably from almost crude tipping to properly controlled tipping. As the number of tips was reduced, there was an improvement in some areas in the control of the remaining tips but considerable improvement was still needed in other districts.

Refuse is combustible material and although a fire will reduce its bulk or make it unattractive to vermin, it also can create considerable smoke nuisance and may even be a danger, on misty days, to traffic on nearby roads. Most of the fires probably begin from hot ashes in the load or from the burning of waste on the tips by intruders on the tip and at some time or another during the year, all tips suffered from this problem.

#### Food Handling

The general standard of food premises and of food handling was reasonably satisfactory; most of the complaints received were due to mould infected food stemming from faulty stock control and rotation, a factor probably more likely to occur with the greater amounts of stock now carried on the shelves of stores and in refrigerated cabinets to which the public have access. Another main source of complaint was that involving foreign bodies in food, many of which stem from inadequate control during the preparation and packing processes, these complaints have in the past been dealt with by the County Council, but their correction really forms an integral part of food hygiene control and should be dealt with by the environmental health department of the District Councils of the future.

# VITAL STATISTICS

The following were the Vital Statistics for the various Local Authorities in the Combined Districts for 1972:

## Birth Rates (Corrected)

Banbury M.B.	16.8	Banbury R.D.	17.9
Chipping Norton M.B.	19.2	Chipping Norton R.D.	16.8
Witney U.D.	16.9	Witney R.D.	18.1
Woodstock M.B.	26.4		
England and Wales (1972)	14.8		

## Death Rates

Banbury M.B.	11.4	Banbury R.D.	10.6
Chipping Norton M.B.	11.7	Chipping Norton R.D.	10.0
Witney U.D.	9.7	Witney R.D.	8.7
Woodstock M.B.	13.1		
England and Wales (1972)	12.1		

These figures were the corrected Birth Rates and Death Rates. This means that allowance was made for the differing age and sex distribution of the population in the various districts, calculated from factors provided by the Registrar General. The overall birth rate (uncorrected) for the area was 18.7 and the overall death rate (uncorrected) was 8.7 (a total of 2397 births and 1115 deaths).

## CAUSES OF DEATH

The following were the chief causes of death during the year in the combined districts :

Malignant Neoplasm - Stomach	28	}	230
" " - Buccal Cavity	1		
" " - Oesophagus	5		
" " - Intestine	30		
" " - Larynx	2		
" " - Lung and Bronchus	54		
" " - Uterus	4		



Malignant Neoplasm - Breast	28	}
" " - Prostate	8	
Leukaemia	5	
Other Malignant Neoplasm	67	
Cerebrovascular Disease	146	
Ischaemic Hearth Disease	297	
Pneumonia	88	
Bronchitis & Emphysema	30	
Motor Vehicle Accidents	20	
All Other Accidents	17	

The distribution of the main causes of deaths remained the same with Ischaemic Hearth Disease the major cause occasional cases of which occurred in quite young age groups (2 in group 25-34 and 1 in group 34-45). Among the cancers, cancer of the Uterus only caused 4 deaths (this includes both body and cervix of the uterus); natural policy demands the spending of much time and money performing tests, the usefulness of which is still in dispute, to try and prevent this disease whilst a glance at the figures indicates areas of far greater concern.

The number of deaths from Cerebrovascular Disease has decreased in recent years, from about 210 in 1963 and 1964 to 126 in 1969. Last year showed a slight rise to 147 and this year is slightly lower and still well below the early 1960's.

#### INFANT MORTALITY

The Infant Mortality Rates for each Local Authority were as follows :

Banbury M.B.	30	Banbury R.D.	15
Chipping Norton M.B.	11	Chipping Norton R.D.	7
Witney U.D.	35	Witney R.D.	15
Woodstock M.B.	19		
England and Wales (1972)	17		



With a small population, the rates can be significantly changed by very slight differences in the actual number of deaths - so it is wrong to attach too much importance to comparison between different areas. The overall infant mortality rate in the combined area was 19.6 which was higher than the national average. (There was a total of 47 deaths), whilst the neo-natal death rate was 10 which was below the national average (24 deaths under age of 4 weeks).

The main causes of infant deaths were Congenital Malformations (9) and Pneumonia (3) and Other Diseases of the Respiratory System (8). The actual period of the birth was hazardous with Birth Injury causing 10 deaths and other Peri-natal Causes being responsible for 3 deaths. The remaining deaths were a rather mixed collection with various infections (Enteritis (3), Infective (other) (3), Meningitis (1) the main cause. Intestinal obstruction caused 2 deaths.

#### INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The following was the total number of notifications recorded in the combined districts in 1972.

Infective Hepatitis	19
Tuberculosis : Respiratory	20
Non-Respiratory	5
Measles	76
Scarlet Fever	13
Whooping Cough	7
Sonnei Dysentery	5
Food Poisoning	5
Suspected Food Poisoning	8

The numbers of notifications of infectious diseases were low and although notification was probably incomplete, provided the reporting habits of the medical practitioners has not changed from previous years, it serves to indicate the trend in any particular notifiable illness.

There was a considerable decrease in the numbers of cases of measles notified during the year which I hope reflected an indication of the effectiveness of measles vaccination. The notifications of Infective Hepatitis were reduced and the use of Gamma Globulin as passive immunization at an early stage in schools appeared to have been effective in preventing outbreaks in the schools.

Although Tuberculosis has not the fatality rate of pre-antibiotic days, it was disappointing to see little drop in the numbers of notifications received during the year of this disease.

It remains for me to express my thanks to all members of the Local Authorities of the United Districts for their co-operation, and to all the Chief Public Health Inspectors and their staff for their ever ready help and loyalty. At the end of the year Mr. Joshua, the Surveyor/Chief Public Health Inspector of the Chipping Norton Rural District Council retired after 27 years of faithful service to his council. He is always cheerful, always helpful and with his intimate knowledge of the district and of the people in it, he will be missed by the members and staff of the Council. I wish him all health in his retirement.

Your obedient Servant

L.H. BREARLEY  
Medical Officer of Health

P.S. Since writing the foreword it is with regret that I have to record the untimely death of Mr. W.T. Stone - the Chief Public Health Inspector of Witney Rural District Council, a post that he held for the last 21 years. Bill was one of those sound, conscientious people who could always be relied upon to give of his best, his early death is not only a loss to members and officers of the Witney Rural District Council but will be one to the New West Oxfordshire District. I express my appreciation for his past loyalty and help, and my sympathy to the family he left behind.

L.H. BREARLEY



BANBURY MUNICIPAL BOROUGH

Section A

Statistics and Social Conditions  
of the Area

Area in Acres	5,149
Population (1971 Census)	29,315
Population (Registrar General's estimate) Mid-1972	30,170
Rateable Value (April 1973)	£4,965,994
Product of penny rate (April 1973)	£48,250
Number of inhabited houses	10,331
Number of commercial premises	2,178
Number of industrial premises	78

Extract from Vital Statistics for the Year 1972

<u>Live Births</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	266	258	524
Illegitimate	27	19	46
	293	277	570

Birth Rate per 1,000 of Estimated Population - 18.9  
(England and Wales - 14.8)

Birth Rate corrected for age and sex distribution - 16.8

Illegitimate Live Births per cent of total live births 8.0  
(England and Wales - 9.0)

<u>Stillbirths</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	1	1	2
Illegitimate	0	1	1
	1	2	3

Stillbirths Rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths - 5  
(England and Wales - 12)

BANBURY MUNICIPAL BOROUGH

DEATHS

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Total Deaths	151	112	263
Death Rate per 1,000 of Estimated Population	-	8.7	
		England & Wales	
		1972	
Corrected Death Rate	-	11.4	12.1

Of the 263 deaths, 46 occurred in the age group 55-64; 63 occurred in the age group 65-74 whilst 110 were in the age group 75 and above. The main causes of all deaths were Ischaemic Heart Disease (79 deaths). All Neoplasms combined (62 deaths) and Cerebral Vascular Disease (28 deaths). Cancer of the lung was the main type of cancer causing 19 deaths (16 males and 3 females).

			England & Wales
			1972
Infant Death Rate per 1,000 live births			
(17 deaths)	=	30	17
Neonatal Death Rate (under 4 weeks)			
(8 deaths)	=	14	12
Early Neonatal Death Rate (under 1 week)			
(7 deaths)	=	12	10
Peri-natal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under one week combined) per 1,000 live and stillbirths			
	=	17	22

The infant death rates were somewhat high the main causes being mostly difficulties in birth or respiratory infections, the perinatal rate (i.e. wastage in potential lives around the birth process) however was satisfactorily low. The comparatively small numbers involved can produce a bias in the actual rates.



BANBURY MUNICIPAL BOROUGH

<u>Cause of Death</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>
Enteritis	1	1
Respiratory Tuberculosis	1	0
Late Affects of Respiratory T.B.	0	1
Other Infective or Parasitic Diseases	1	3
Malignant Neoplasm - Stomach	5	3
" " - Intestine	2	5
" " - Lung, Bronchus	16	3
" " - Larynx	1	0
" " - Breast	0	6
" " - Oesophagus	1	0
" " - Uterus	0	1
" " - Prostate	3	0
Other Malignant Neoplasm	12	3
Leukaemia	0	1
Diabetes Mellitus	2	3
Ischaemic Heart Disease	53	26
Hypertensive Disease	1	0
Other Heart Disease	6	3
Other Circulatory Diseases	2	5
Other Diseases of Blood	0	1
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	2	1
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	6	1
Avitaminosis	0	1
Pneumonia	10	11
Bronchitis and Emphysema	6	1
Cerebrovascular Disease	11	17
Meningitis	1	0
Other Diseases of the Nervous System	4	1
Peptic Ulcer	1	0
Other Diseases of Digestive System	2	1
Other Endocrine Diseases	0	1
Congenital Malformations	1	1
Birth Injury	0	4

BANBURY MUNICIPAL BOROUGH

<u>Cause of Death</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>
Other Causes of Perinatal Mortality	0	2
Diseases of skin and subcutaneous tissue	1	0
All Other Accidents	0	3
Anaemias	0	1
Symptoms & ill defined conditions	1	0
Other Diseases of Genito-Urinary System	0	2
All Other Accidents	0	3
	<hr/> 151	<hr/> 112

Section B

PREVALENCE OF INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

Notifiable Diseases Notified During The Year 1972

<u>Disease</u>	<u>Total Cases Notified</u>
Measles	6
Infective Hepatitis	4
Scarlet Fever	1
Whooping Cough	2
Tuberculosis : Pulmonary	5
: Non-Pulmonary	4
Sonnei Dysentery	1

Section C

Sanitary Circumstances of the Area

1. Water Supply

(a) The water supply, which was satisfactory in quantity, is obtained from the River Cherwell at Grimsbury and the Sor Brook at Bodicote. It is treated by settlement, filtration and chlorination, and supplied to all houses in the Borough. The water in the area is hard and there is no plumbo-solvency.



BANBURY MUNICIPAL BOROUGH

(b) During the year under review 426 samples of water were taken for bacteriological examination. All were reported as satisfactory and suitable for public supply. Samples of water from the Bodicote Pumping Station and the Grimsbury Pumping Station were also submitted for chemical examination and all were reported to be satisfactory.

2. Sewerage, Sewage Disposal and Drainage

The Borough has one sewage purification works, all flow to which is pumped from the main Cherwell Street Pumping Station. Recirculation of final effluent is carried out, and a scheme has been completed for its final treatment by land irrigation.

The works were controlled by a full time Manager who had a well equipped laboratory in which considerable works of testing and analysis were carried out.

Drainage work carried out during the year under the supervision of the Public Health Department included :-

Drains cleared of obstructions	70
Drains repaired, relaid or connected to sewers	15
Choked sewers cleansed or cleansed and repaired	112
Cesspool or septic tanks cleansed	5

3. Rivers and Streams

General supervision of the water-courses in the area was exercised by the Thames Conservancy with whom a close liaison was maintained. The cleansing of some of the water-courses was, however, periodically carried out as a result of action by the Department.

4. Refuse Collection and Disposal

A weekly collection was maintained in the Borough, and disposal was to a controlled tip on land adjacent to the sewage works until 28th July, 1969. Since that date the refuse has been disposed of by controlled tipping at a new tip at Bloxham Grove (situated in the area of the Banbury Rural District), the tip being used jointly by the two Authorities.

BANBURY MUNICIPAL BOROUGH

Section D

HOUSING

Dwellings erected by Local Authority	17
Houses erected privately	265
Slum Clearance -	
Houses demolished	4
Houses closed	3
Parts of houses closed	1

Other Housing

Standard Improvement Grants	12
Discretionary Improvement Grants	62
Qualification Certificates granted	6
Caravan Site Licences at 31st December 1972	5

(Total vans = 47)

There was only one caravan site of any size in the Borough, and this (licensed for 25 caravans only) is to be progressively run-down over the next few years by mutual agreement between the Site Operator and the Borough Council. At present only 12 caravans occupy the site, and as and when a standing becomes vacated, the Site Operator does not allow it to be re-occupied.

As mentioned in my previous report, a new site was occupied early in 1972 by persons of the gypsy/didicoids type, who had for a long number of years occupied a somewhat sub-standard site in Tramway Road surrounded by the waste products of their trade - i.e. old car bodies resulting from car breaking. A new site, up to full residential site standards was constructed for these people by an industrial developer in exchange for their old site in Tramway Road, which was required for development purposes. The new site (for 20 caravans) is situated off Station Approach, and I am pleased to report that the occupants have settled in well and thereby considerably enhanced their standard of living.

Some difficulty was experienced late in the year in dealing with itinerant tinkers who occupied private land adjacent the new flyover at Bodicote. Although the Government's exhortations to treat such persons sympathetically was borne in mind, it was not found possible to tolerate such illegal camping, situated as it was adjacent to trunk road and with severe despoliation of the environment. The owners had recourse to legal action to secure the vacation of the land.



BANBURY MUNICIPAL BOROUGH

Slum clearance continued at an accelerated rate of approximately 60 houses per year, at this rate it was estimated that most of the unfit houses in the Borough would be represented by the end of 1973.

During the year under review a Public Local Inquiry was held by the Secretary of State for the Environment into the making of a Compulsory Purchase Order by the Borough Council as respects land comprised in two Clearance Areas. The Compulsory Purchase Order was subsequently confirmed without modification.

Mention was made in my last report of the General Improvement Area in Grimsbury, and during the year under review a scheme was prepared and submitted to the Secretary of State for the Environment for the making of an Order under the Town and Country Planning Act, 1971, to provide for the extinguishment of vehicular rights over certain lengths of roads in the area. The object of this application was to reduce "through" traffic in the area, to provide cul-de-sacs and other highway improvements, and thus improve the amenity of the area, such improvements to go hand in hand with the improvement of the houses themselves, which latter work was pressed energetically by the Public Health Department with the aid of improvement grants to owners.

Houses in Multiple Occupation

A considerable amount of time was spent in supervising and controlling this type of property, and all too frequently it was necessary to inspect the premises in the evenings, when the various occupants were home.

Houses in multiple occupation are basically unsatisfactory and cut right across the general principle that each family is entitled to a home of their own. Much informal work was carried out, and on many occasions it was possible to persuade owners of houses in multiple occupation (or intended owners) to convert the houses into proper self-contained flats, sometimes with the assistance of Improvement Grants.

Negotiations to obtain improvements in houses in multiple occupation are complicated by the rapid turnover of families occupying the accommodation.

BANBURY MUNICIPAL BOROUGH

Section E

FOOD INSPECTION

(a) Milk Supply

The duties of the Local Public Health Department in connection with the supervision of the milk supply is now restricted to the inspection of dairy premises and during 1972 one visit of inspection only was made. No formal action was found to be necessary.

(b) Meat Inspection

Every animal slaughtered for human consumption in the Borough was inspected prior to sale and the carcasses, parts of carcasses and offal detailed in the following table were condemned :-



BANBURY MUNICIPAL BOROUGH

Total Number of Animals Slaughtered and Inspected	Cattle		Sheep		Pigs		Calves	
	1007		4271		3360		17	
Carcases Condemned	No.	Weight lbs.	No.	Weight lbs.	No.	Weight lbs.	No.	Weight lbs.
Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Diseases	-	-	4	176	10	926	-	-
TOTALS (A)	-	-	4	176	10	926	-	-
Parts of Carcases & Organs Condemned:-								
Meat	-	202	-	113	-	227	-	-
Total Offal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Livers	266	527	80	146	231	656	1	5
Lungs	30	241	164	189	675	1336	1	3
Heads (T.B.)	-	-	-	-	21	273	-	-
Heads	4	155	-	-	7	86	-	-
Tongues	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hearts	1	5	2	2	23	23	-	-
Kidneys	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
Skirts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spleens	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Udders	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mes. Fat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plucks	-	-	-	-	36	308	-	-
Intestines	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tops	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Flares	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS (B)	303	1134	246	450	994	2910	2	8
Total Weight (A) & (B) in lbs.	-	1134	-	626	-	3836	-	8



BANBURY MUNICIPAL BOROUGH

As mentioned in my previous reports the Banbury Public slaughterhouse is now managed and operated by a firm of local butchers who kill not only for themselves but also on behalf of the other customers who had used the slaughterhouse previously. This arrangement works very well in practice and no difficulty has been experienced in the enforcement of the Food Hygiene Regulations, the Slaughterhouse Hygiene and Prevention of Cruelty Regulations, the Meat (Sterilization) Regulations and the Food & Drugs Act 1955. The new firm of operators took over the undertaking on 13th July, 1970 and hold the premises on a yearly lease.

The following table, in the form requested by the Department of Health and Social Security, gives further details of the incidence of tuberculosis, cysticercosis and other diseases occurring in food animals slaughtered and inspected in the Borough during 1972 :-

CARCASES AND OFFAL INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED IN WHOLE OR PART

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed (if known)	1002	5	17	4271	3360	-
Number inspected	1002	5	17	4271	3360	-
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	4	10	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	300	2	2	229	971	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with diseases other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci	29.9	40.0	11.8	5.4	29.2	-
Tuberculosis only :-						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	1	-	-	-	21	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	0.1	-	-	-	0.625	-
Cysticercosis:-						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	3	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	3	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised & totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-



BANBURY MUNICIPAL BOROUGH

(c) Food Hygiene

Food hygiene is a subject which requires constant attention and supervision if a reasonably high standard is to be achieved and maintained. It is not sufficient to pay say one visit a year to a food premises, secure any improvements and alterations required to comply with the Food Hygiene Regulations, and then leave that premises for another year. The human element is the all important factor, and it is essential that frequent visits are made to ensure proper food handling and hygienic practices and to ensure as far as possible that full use is made of such facilities as wash-hand basins in order to achieve the spirit and not merely the letter of the law.

During 1972, two prosecutions were taken for offences against the Food & Drugs Act 1955. One, in respect of foreign matter in a pack of bacon, resulted in a fine of £20 being imposed plus £10 fees; and the second, in respect of the sale of a pack of mouldy sausages, resulted in a fine of £20.

Regular inspection of the food stalls in the street market was carried out each week, and no serious contraventions of the Food Hygiene (Markets, Stalls and Delivery Vehicles) Regulations were observed. The mobile washing facilities fulfilled a useful purpose and continued to be widely used by the food traders in the market.

The 1972 Michaelmas Fair was held as usual on 18th, 19th and 20th October, and in accordance with previous practice, inspections of the food stalls were carried out each day. Thirty-one food stalls were present, one more than last year, and the trend then apparent, i.e. to sell a wider variety of commodities from each stall continued.

The stalls were made up as follows :-

Shellfish	1
Sweets and Toffee Apples	7
Candy Floss and Toffee Apples	4
Hot Dogs, Hamburgers, Toffee Apples etc.	18
Hot Dogs, Toffee Apples etc. and Chips	1
Total	<u>31</u>

No serious contraventions of the Regulations were observed, but various minor infringements were noted and pointed out to the stall-holders and checked for compliance at a later visit.



BANBURY MUNICIPAL BOROUGH

(d) Food Premises

1. The following statistics are given in respect of premises in the Borough of Banbury subject to the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1970:-

Trade	No. of Premises	No. fitted to comply with Regulation 18 (Wash Basins with H & C)	No. to which Regulation 21 applies (Sinks with H & C)	No. fitted to comply with Regulation 21
Bakehouses	5	5	5	5
Butchers Shops	20	20	20	20
Cafes, Restaurants and Canteens	55	55	55	55
Confectioners and Sweet Shops	21	21	21	21
Dairies	2	2	2	2
Fishmongers	2	2	2	2
Fried Fish Shops	6	6	6	6
Food Manufacturing Premises	2	2	2	2
Greengrocers	6	6	4	4
Grocers and General Shops	34	34	34	34
Public Houses and Licensed Premises	48	48	48	48
Other Trade not included above	9	9	9	9
TOTALS	210	210	208	208

2. Number of premises registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955 :-

- (i) For the manufacture or storage of ice-cream - 75
- (ii) For the preparation or manufacture of sausages or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food - 27

BANBURY MUNICIPAL BOROUGH

3. Number of Dairies registered under the Milk and Dairies Regulations 1959 - 2.

4. There were no poultry processing premises or egg pasteurisation plants within the district.

(e) Other Foods

The following articles of food were inspected at the requests of various food traders and were surrendered as being unfit for human consumption during the year :-

Boneless Ham	7 tins
Corned Beef	999 tins
Fruit Flan Cases	37 cases
Tinned Sausages	60 tins
Jars of Jam	24 tins
Fruit Juice	61 tins
Canned Fruit	12 tins
Canned Vegetables	5 tins
Cornflakes	81 packets
Bran Flakes	6 packets
Other Breakfast Cereals	7,398 packets
Packets of Flour	62 packets
Pork Luncheon Meat	10 tins
Stewed Steak	1 tin
Jellied Veal	1 jar
Ox Tongues	2 jars
Fish Cakes	63 packets
Fish Portions	235 packets
Fish Fingers	67 packets
Frozen Pies	97 pies
Frozen Vegetables	358 packets
Frozen Meat	250 packets
Frozen Chickens	69 chickens
Frozen Chips	58 packets
Frozen Pastry	28 packets
Frozen Confectionery	42 packets
Frozen Mousse	109 packets
Ice-Cream	131 packets
Frozen Faggots	1 packet
Frozen Rissoles	8 packets
Frozen Beefburgers	63 packets
Frozen Sausage Rolls	18 packets
Fresh Vegetables	10 lbs.
Fresh Fruit	90 lbs.
Fresh (Carcase) Meat	210 lbs.
Cheese	40 lbs.
Fresh Potatoes	154 lbs.
Damaged Tea	22 tons, 4 cwts, 7 qrs. 9 lbs.

This unsound food was disposed of by burial at the refuse tip at Bloxham Grove.



BANBURY MUNICIPAL BOROUGH

Section F

INDUSTRIAL HEALTH

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of the Factories Act 1961

PART I OF THE ACT

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by the Public Health Inspectors).

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4,6 and 7 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	4	2	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	140	33	1	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding Outworkers' premises)	4	-	-	-
Total	148	35	1	-

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of case in which prosecutions were institute
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M.	By H.M.	
			Inspector	Inspector	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<hr/>					
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	1	1	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
<hr/>					
Total	1	1	-	-	-

BANBURY MUNICIPAL BOROUGH

3. PART VIII OF THE ACT (Sections 133 and 134)

OUTWORKERS - (All engaged in making wearing apparel)

No. of outworkers in August, list required by Section 133(1)(c) - 2

No. of cases in default of supplying lists NONE

No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises NONE

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

As far as can be estimated, all premises coming under the scope of the Act have been registered and inspected. Many of the smaller premises in the Borough are exempt since they operate as "family businesses".

Details of the Premises Registered are given below :-

Class of Premises	No. of Premises Newly Registered during the year	Total No. of Registered Premises at End of Year	Employees (End of Year)	General Inspections carried out	Reinspections & Revisits
Offices	5	131	1454	21	47
Retail Shops	13	222	1394	55	308
Wholesale Shops and Warehouses	1	17	107	3	15
Catering Establishments Open to the Public and Canteens	11	48	355	20	66
Fuel storage Depots	-	2	16	-	-
TOTALS	30	420	3326	99	436
			( Male 1533 )		
			( Female 1793 )	/ 535 /	

Arising out of the general inspections made, 50 written notices were served in respect of contraventions and defects found.



BANBURY MUNICIPAL BOROUGH

The table below sets out the improvements effected and works carried out at registered premises during the course of the year as a result of the service of notices as well as informal action on the part of your Inspectors.

Hot water supplies to wash-hand basins .....	7
Cold water supplies to wash-hand basins .....	3
Additional sinks provided .....	1
Additional wash-hand basins provided .....	7
Additional/improved heating provided .....	6
Defective or dangerous floors repaired .....	7
Floor coverings renewed .....	23
W.C.'s provided .....	3
Additional W.C.'s provided .....	1
W.C.'s repaired/re-decorated .....	28
W.C.'s marked for sexes .....	2
Rooms re-decorated .....	35
Rooms cleansed .....	34
Handrails provided to stairs .....	7
Openings in floors & c. fenced .....	4
Stairs repaired .....	3
Abstracts of the Act provided .....	24
Ceilings repaired .....	3
Ceilings cleansed/re-decorated .....	4
Wall plaster repaired .....	9
Artificial light provided to passages .....	1
Artificial light provided/improved to rooms/shops..	5
Artificial light provided to W.C.'s. ....	3
Improved ventilation .....	4
Dampness eradicated .....	4
"Wash-hands" notices provided .....	2
Sinks/wash-hand basins cleansed .....	6
Soap, towels and nail brushes provided .....	4
Accumulations pf rubbish removed .....	3
Overcrowding of rooms abated .....	2
Miscellaneous structural repairs and provisions ...	25

BANBURY MUNICIPAL BOROUGH

No undue difficulties were encountered in the administration of the Act during the year and no legal proceedings were taken for contraventions of the Act. 10 accidents were reported but only two needed further investigation, both were due to slipping on a kitchen floor, one resulting in a fractured femur and the other in a fractured ankle. Advice to the occupiers of the premises was given on each occasion.

Section G

GENERAL

VISITS AND INSPECTIONS MADE - 1972

Public Health Acts and Associated Legislation

Exhumations	3
Houses visited on complaint	718
House to house inspections	39
Verminous premises	254
Infectious Diseases Enquiries	62
Drainage Inspections	552
Revisits and Work in Progress	494
Van Dwellings	482
Smoke Abatement	309
Keeping of Animals	8
Streams and Watercourses	23
Vacant land and refuse dumps	75
Water sampling	46
Public House conveniences	38
Cesspools	1
Refuse accommodation	42
Noise nuisances	15

Housing Acts

Overcrowding	5
Houses visited on complaint	28
House to house inspections	265
Houses in multiple occupation	57
Revisits and works in progress	175
Improvement Grant Applications/Inquiries	360
Improvement Grant Revisits	405
General Improvement Area visits	294
Qualification Certificate visits	29



BANBURY MUNICIPAL BOROUGH

Factories Act

Factories inspected - Mechanical Power	33
- No power	2

Shops Acts

Shops inspected (hours of closing etc.)	48
Revisits	23

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act

General inspections	118
Revisits made	417

Food and Drugs Act

Hotel Kitchens	3
Bakehouses	15
Butchers' Shops	107
Fried Fish Shops	34
Fishmongers' Shops	5
Greengrocers' Shops	13
Grocers' Shops	74
Other Food Shops	60
Food Preparing Premises	49
Slaughterhouse (including meat inspection)	641
Knackers Yard	1
Public Houses	133
Public Market & Sunday Market	268
Food inspection visits	203
Restaurants and cafes	168
Ice-cream premises	12
Food vehicles (including food stalls at Michaelmas Fair)	74
Dairies	1
Ice-cream sampling	29
Milk sampling	4
Factory Vending Machines	1
Food storage premises	11

Miscellaneous

Rats, mice and pigeons	222
Ray flock act	2
Cinema, public halls, etc.	7
Diseases of Animals Acts	578
Interviews with owners, builders etc.	1691
Pet animals act	8

BANBURY MUNICIPAL BOROUGH

Miscellaneous inspections, visits, talks, meetings, etc.	1057
Schools	5
Total visits and inspections made	<u>10,896</u>

COMPLAINTS 1972

During the year, 858 written or verbal complaints were received at the office in respect of the following matters :-

Defective water closets	25
Nuisance caused by tipping or refuse	30
Choked drains and/or sewers	157
Dampness in dwellings	25
Housing defects	52
Dust deposits from industry	15
Dogs fouling footpaths &c.	4
Unsound food	52
Rats and Mice	222
Wasps and Bees	77
Bugs, fleas and other domestic insect pests	59
Overcrowding	3
Illegal parking of caravans	3
Feral pigeons	8
Noise, nuisances	9
Offensive smells	50
Bonfires	7
Flies	2
Miscellaneous	37

NOTICES SERVED AND COMPLIED WITH - 1972

As a result of complaints made to the Department as well as discoveries during the course of routine inspections in the district, a total of 123 written notices were served during the year, made up as follows :-

Public Health Acts

Informal	37
Statutory	7

Housing Acts

Informal	Nil
Statutory	Nil



BANBURY MUNICIPAL BOROUGH

<u>Factories Act, 1961</u>	1
<u>Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963</u>	50
<u>Food and Drugs Act and Regulations</u>	22
<u>Diseases of Animals Act and Orders</u>	Nil
<u>Clean Air Act</u>	Nil
<u>Prevention of Damage by Pests Act</u>	5
<u>Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act</u>	1

PEST CONTROL

The Council continued its Policy of providing a free service to domestic premises for the control of rats, mice and the various insect pests. Treatments to commercial business and industrial premises were carried out on request, but were charged for on a time and material basis. During the summer months the treatment for removal of wasps' nests occupied a good deal of your Operatives time, but the service was greatly appreciated by the public at large.

Because of the low level of rat infestation in the town sewers, the period of time between the sewer treatments has been extended greatly in excess of the former six months.

This was with the consent of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. No such treatment of the town's sewers was carried out during the year under review (1972)

The amount of work undertaken by this section of the Department continues to increase, and, as reported in my last Annual Report, two men were employed full-time on pest control work with effect from 9th May, 1972. No particular difficulties were experienced in dealing with rats and mice or the more personal domestic pests (bugs, fleas, silverfish &c.) apart from the volume of work involved, but the treatments for the town's huge feral pigeon population were not so successful.

A programme of trapping was carried out during the year, traps being placed at several places in the town centre, but very few birds were taken, and the results were most disappointing. An attempt was made to destroy birds at one point by shooting, and in point of fact over 150 birds were accounted for by this method accompanied by the taking of eggs. The difficulty with this method of control is that the police authority will only allow shooting to be carried out on enclosed premises. The treatment was finally abandoned on account of the dangerous condition of the premises involved.

BANBURY MUNICIPAL BOROUGH

During 1972, approximately 100 birds were captured in premises in the Market Place by netting roosting birds at night. This method, however, has only a very limited application as it requires consents being obtained from the owners of premises, and often involves the traversing in the dark of dangerous parts of buildings.

The table which follows gives a summary of the work carried out over the year in connection with the treatment of rat and mouse infestations (additional to the visits made by the Public Health Inspectors)



Month	No. of complaints received	No. of inspections made	No. of re-visits	No. of hours	Warfarin Laid	Liquid Warfarin laid	Drat laid	Alph. Chlor- alose laid	Di-Thoxin laid	Insecticide and Zinc Phosphide	No. of bodies found	
											RATS	WITCE
January	22	22	151	79 $\frac{1}{4}$	89 lbs.						39	17
February	16	16	128	66 $\frac{1}{2}$	82 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.						51	3
March	13	13	68	41	28 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.			$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.			26	1
April	12	12	55	49	39 lbs.		$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.			19	2
May	25	25	119	32 $\frac{1}{4}$	78 lbs.			6 oz.		1 tubs	6	62
June	10	10	104	80 $\frac{1}{2}$	66 lbs.			2 oz.	1 sachet		5	105
July	38	38	321	142 $\frac{1}{4}$	281 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.		$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.			226	136
August	13	13	69	37	42 $\frac{5}{8}$ lbs.			$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	1 sachet		118	7
September	13	13	86	43 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.						2	43
October	18	18	50	53 $\frac{5}{8}$	41 lbs.				3 sachets		26	86
November	26	26	163	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	71 lbs.			$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	5 sachets		37	136
December	34	34	590	203 $\frac{3}{4}$	91 lbs. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ ozs.	20 baits	3 $\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	1 lb. 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. sachets	13 sachets	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	12	155
TOTAL	240	240	1904	941 $\frac{1}{4}$	925 lbs. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ozs.	20 baits	4 $\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	1 lb. 14 $\frac{1}{4}$ ozs.	23 sachets	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Zinc Phosphide 1 tube Insecticide	567	753



BANBURY MUNICIPAL BOROUGH

BANBURY SWIMMING POOL

Banbury Swimming Pool is situated in Park Road to the West of the town. It consists of a 50 metre open air pool, changing facilities, purification plant and cafe, set in some  $1\frac{1}{2}$  acres of ground, which provides ample space for spectators and sun bathers, and is normally open to the public from April to September.

The Pool was originally opened in 1939 and recently it has become necessary to initiate a programme of replacements and improvements to equipment and facilities. At the close of the 1967 season, new and more modern purification equipment replaced the old and before the opening of the 1969 season two large oil fired boilers were installed to heat and maintain the water at a comfortable temperature.

INVESTIGATION OF AIR POLLUTION

The Daily Volumetric Smoke and Sulphur Dioxide Sampling Instrument continued in use at the Public Health Department (up till 30th March, 1972, at The Cross, Banbury, and subsequently at 34 North Bar Street) and the results were forwarded regularly to the Warren Springs Laboratory as part of the National Survey of Air Pollution.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS

The Chief Public Health Inspector for the Borough of Banbury is the Officer appointed for the administration of the Diseases of Animals Act, 1950, and the various Orders made there under, the Borough Council being the Diseases of Animals Authority for their district. At one time, up till a few years ago, Banbury was almost unique in this respect, the Police Forces of the Country being the traditional Diseases of Animals Authorities, but recently more and more of this work has passed into local authority hands as the police forces have merged into larger units. At times of nationwide outbreaks of animal disease, however, it is still necessary to call on the police for their assistance, as only a uniformed policeman could stop vehicles on the highway.

The year under review (1972) witnessed the appearance of an animal disease not previously recorded in this country - Swine Vesicular Disease. On 11th December, the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food imposed Food and Mouth Disease restrictions on an area approximately 10 to 20 miles radius around Marston, Staffordshire, in which pigs, thought to be infected with Food and Mouth Disease were located. The disease was subsequently diagnosed as Swine Vesicular Disease, a disease clinically indistinguishable from Foot and Mouth Disease. The Infected Area was extended by Order on several occasions, and at one time included part of the



BANBURY MUNICIPAL BOROUGH

Borough of Banbury, being that part of the town west of the A423 road from Little Bourton to its junction with the A361 (Bloxham Road) and that part of the town west of the A361 to the Borough boundary in the south.

Except at times of outbreaks such as the above, Diseases of Animals work is unspectacular, and routine, and consists in the main of licensing and inspectorial work at Banbury Stockyard in connection with the various sales of pedigree, fat and store pigs, and imported Irish Cattle. One of your Public Health Inspectors attended each day at the market when a sale was being held, and his duties included such diverse matters as the supervision of the cleansing and disinfection of vehicles, the cleansing of the market pens, the handling and protection of calves and dairy cows in milk, and the segregation of horned and de-horned cattle. Midland Marts Limited, the owners of the market, operate a vehicle washing station at the market for the use of their customers.

In addition to the Public Health Inspector mentioned above, each licensing sale necessitated the attendance of the clerical assistant (Mr. F.J. Kilby) who was responsible for the issue of the movement licences in respect of swine and imported Irish Cattle. This latter officer (a retired man) proved invaluable to the Department, and without his assistance it would be necessary to employ a second Public Health Inspector on purely clerical duties.

Set out below are some statistics and comments on various aspects of the year's work :-

1. Anthrax

No cases of this disease occurred in the Borough during the year. Nationally there were 82 outbreaks and 88 deaths in animals.

2. Food and Mouth Disease

There were no cases of this disease either locally or nationally.

3. Fowl Pest

There were no outbreaks of Fowl Pest locally, but nationally there were 400 outbreaks confirmed.

4. Rabies

No outbreaks locally or nationally.

5. Swine Fever

No outbreaks locally or nationally.

BANBURY MUNICIPAL BOROUGH

6. Swine Vesicular Disease

There were no outbreaks locally, but nationally there were 13 confirmed outbreaks in connection with which 3,922 animals were slaughtered.

7. Regulation of Movement of Swine Order, 1959

This form of licensing has been referred to above. The table below shows the number of licences issued and swine involved during 1972 as compared with previous years :-

	<u>1972</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1966</u>
Licences Issued	2,465	2,599	2,682	2,517	2,332	2,497	2,718
Swine involved	68,220	67,897	66,272	58,002	56,710	61,334	69,030

No serious contraventions were discovered in connection with the movement of swine during the year, although 20 persons were given written warnings in respect of movement of swine from the market without a licence.

8. Importation of Animals

Diseases of Animals Act, 1950. Second Schedule.

Animals (landing from Channel Islands, Isle of Man, Northern Ireland and Republic of Ireland) Order of 1955.

This form of licensing is also referred to above. During the year, 194 licences were received from the ports of disembarkation (Birkenhead and Holyhead) authorising the movement of 15,676 imported cattle (ex. Irish Republic) from the ports to the local market. The table below shows the numbers of licences issued by your Inspectors for the removal of these cattle after sale, from the market on to private land for the statutory six days' period of detention, the numbers of cattle involved, and the corresponding figures for previous years :-

	<u>1972</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1966</u>
Licences Issued	642	675	591	761	932	1,140	782
Cattle Involved	15,676	15,818	11,950	16,984	21,992	29,126	20,811

No serious contraventions of the Act were observed in connection with imported Irish Cattle.



BANBURY MUNICIPAL BOROUGH

9. Transit of Animals - Cleansing and Disinfection of Vehicles

Regular supervision, within the limits imposed by the staff available, was exercised during the year over the cleansing and disinfection of vehicles at the Market. As mentioned above, the market operators run a vehicle washing station for this purpose, and although drivers of transport vehicles appreciate the necessity for cleansing and disinfection after every load, human nature being what it is, a tendency exists to dodge this "chore" particularly at busy periods, and for this reason a constant presence is necessary at the market to ensure strict compliance with the Order. No formal action was necessary in this connection.

10. Live Poultry (Restrictions) Order, 1971 - as amended

The former poultry section of the market remained closed during 1972, and no inspections under this Order were therefore found to be necessary.

11. Diseases of Animals (Waste Foods) Order, 1957

Waste foods used for animal feeding, if not boiled for one hour, may spread Food and Mouth and Swine Vesicular Disease. The Order prohibits the feeding of unboiled waste foods to certain animals and to poultry. There are no waste food plants licensed in the Borough, the two recorded in previous years having gone out of use.

12. The Market Sales and Lairs Order of 1925 - as amended

This Order requires the cleansing and disinfection of markets, sale yards and lairs after being used for the reception or temporary detention of animals. 578 visits were made to the Market during 1972, to ensure, amongst other things, that the above works had been carried out satisfactorily.

13. Transit of Animals Order of 1927

This required similar works of cleansing to the above, but in respect of railway pens used for the reception or keeping of animals in course of transit. It was not found necessary to take any action in this respect during 1972.

CHIPPING NORTON MUNICIPAL BOROUGH

Section A

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area (acres)	2,390
Population (Registrar General's estimate) 1972	4,750
Population Census (1971)	4,765
Number of inhabited houses (December 1972)	1,654
Number of Commercial Premises	157
Number of Industrial Premises	4
Rateable Value (as at 1st April, 1973)	£541,549
Sum represented by a penny rate (as at 1st April, 1973)	£5,110

Social Conditions and Occupations

This is a small country town on the North East slopes of the Cotswolds, that forms the centre for the surrounding agricultural villages. It has a small weekly market but the cattle and horse markets are no longer in existence. There is a long established Tweed Mill, a new Furniture Factory and a small Iron Foundry providing industrial work, together with Agricultural Suppliers and a number of garages. A small cottage hospital, mainly maternity, provides care for a large area of North Oxfordshire, and a large hospital for Mentally Handicapped persons is also in the Borough.

Extracts from the Vital Statistics of the Year

Number of Births	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	39	46	85
Illegitimate	7	1	8
	46	47	93

Still Births - 0

England & Wales  
1972

Live Birth Rate per 1,000 population	19.6	14.8
Corrected Live Birth Rate (Factor 0.98)	19.2	



CHIPPING NORTON MUNICIPAL BOROUGH

England & Wales  
1972

Illegitimate Births per cent of total live births	9
Still Birth Rate (per 1,000 total live and still births)	0

9

12

DEATH RATE

	Total	Male	Female	England & Wales 1972
Number of Deaths		26	41	
Death Rate per 1,000 population	14.1			12.1
Corrected Death Rate	11.7			

Twelve of the deaths occurred in the age group 55-64 years, thirteen in the group 65-74 years, and thirty three in the age group 75 and above. No doubt the presence of the County Council Welfare Home has contributed towards this figure. Of these 78 deaths, 15 were due to Ischaemic Heart Disease, 12 to various forms of Cancer and 9 to Cerebrovascular Disease.

<u>Cause of Death</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	0	1
Malignant Neoplasm - Stomach	0	2
" " - Intestine	1	1
" " - Lung, Bronchus	4	0
Leukaemia	0	1
Other Malignant Neoplasm	3	3
Diabetes	2	1
Other Endocrine Disorders	0	1
Other Diseases of Nervous System	0	1
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	1	0
Ischaemic Heart Disease	7	10
Other Heart Disease	1	1
Cerebral Vascular Disease	3	7
Other Circulatory Disease	2	1
Pneumonia	1	6

CHIPPING NORTON MUNICIPAL BOROUGH

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	0	1
Other Diseases of Digestive System	0	1
Nephritis and Nephrosis	0	1
Other Diseases Genito-Urinary System	0	1
Congenital Abnormalities	1	0
Total	26	41

Infant Mortality

England & Wales  
1972

Number of deaths of Infants under 1 year =	1	
Infant Mortality Rate	11	17
Number of deaths of Infants under 4 weeks =	0	
Neo-Natal Mortality Rate	N/A	12
Number of deaths of Infants under 1 week =	0	
Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate	N/A	10
Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week)	N/A	22
Legitimate infant deaths rate (total nos. = 1)	12	17
Illegitimate infant deaths rate	N/A	21

Section B

PREVALENCE OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR

<u>Disease</u>	<u>No. of cases notified</u>
Whooping Cough	3
Measles	7
Pulmonary T.B.	1



CHIPPING NORTON MUNICIPAL BOROUGH

Section C

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

(i) Water Supply

The supply from the Oxfordshire and District Water Board was found to be adequate throughout the year for the Town Area; however, on several occasions pressure drops were reported from the fringe areas and higher parts of the Borough.

The Board are at the present undertaking a mains laying scheme which should, on completion, provide adequate pressures at all points on the system.

Six samples of water were taken from various premises during the year and found to be satisfactory.

(ii) Sewerage and Sewage Disposal

- (a) The disposal works continued to operate satisfactorily throughout the year except during adverse weather conditions which caused excess flows through the works.
- (b) Layout plans for the proposed works were submitted both to the Department and the Thames Conservancy Board earlier in the year, but no comments were received by the end of the year from the Board.
- (c) Seven trade effluent samples were taken during the year of which one failed to comply with the agreement standards.

(iii) Public Cleansing

- (a) A regular weekly collection service was satisfactorily operated for all domestic and trade refuse in the Borough.
- (b) Street scavenging, both manual and mechanical, has continued satisfactorily.

CHIPPING NORTON MUNICIPAL BOROUGH

Section D

HOUSING

Dwellings erected by the Local Authority	4
Dwellings erected privately	54

Slum Clearance

Houses demolished	NIL
Houses closed	NIL
Undertakings not to re-let accepted	NIL

Improvement Grants

Discretionary	8
Standard	10

Caravans

Caravan Licences at 31st December 1972 - Sites	5
No. of vans	6

There would appear to be no great problem with the standard of housing in the area. There are no outstanding clearance areas although a small number of individual unfit houses probably exist. A fair amount of new private dwellings have been built and more estates are in the process of being developed. Council houses represented about 35% of the total.

Section E

FOOD INSPECTION

(i) Food Premises

Regular inspections of food premises were made during the year and no notifications of contraventions under the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1970 were given to the occupiers. 183 visits were made (excluding inspections made under the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963) during the course of these inspections.



CHIPPING NORTON MUNICIPAL BOROUGH

The following was a list of food premises in the Borough  
(subject to Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1970)

Grocers	8
Greengrocers	6
Fish Shops	1
Butchers	6
Bakers Shops	1
Confectioners	7
Cafes	4
Canteens	5
Hotels, Public Houses and Licensed Premises	23
Fried Fish Shops	2
	<hr/>
	63
	<hr/>

There were no premises concerned with the preparation of  
poultry for human consumption.

Number of premises registered under Section 16 of the Food and  
Drugs Act, 1955 :

Sale of Ice-cream	18
Manufacture of sausages	4
Preparation and cooking of food	4
	<hr/>
	26
	<hr/>

Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations 1959 :

Persons registered as a distributor 8

Two greengrocers had pitches on separate days in the market  
place (one operating from a converted caravan and the other from  
a stall), and a fish stall was open on market days, but no  
difficulties were encountered under the Hygiene Regulations. No  
difficulties arose from food vans operating on the roads in the area.

(ii) Meat Inspection

There is now no slaughterhouse within the district.

CHIPPING NORTON MUNICIPAL BOROUGH

(iii) Other Foods

Other foods voluntarily surrendered during the year were as follows :-

<u>Article</u>	<u>Weight</u> <u>lbs</u>
Beefburgers	2
Chicken Qtrs.	18
Oven Ready Chickens	181
Cheese	2
Fish (frozen)	88
Fruit and fruit products	16
Mousse (frozen)	350 fl.ozs.

Section F

INDUSTRIAL HEALTH

Factories Act 1961

1. Inspections

	<u>No.</u>	<u>Inspection</u>	<u>Written</u> <u>Notices</u>	<u>Prosecu-</u> <u>tions</u>
(1) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4,6 and 7 is enforced by L.A.	-	-	-	-
(2) Factories in which Section 7 only is enforced by L.A.	28	10	-	-
(3) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by L.A.	5	6	-	-
Total	33	16		



CHIPPING NORTON MUNICIPAL BOROUGH

2. Cases in Which Defects were Found

Particulars	Found	Remedied	Referred		No. of cases in which prosecution were instituted
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<u>Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)</u>					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	-	-	-	-	-

OUTWORK

(Sections 133 and 134)

There were no outworkers registered in the area during 1971.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

The following table gives the number of premises registered and inspected :-

	No. newly registered during year	Total number registered at end of year	No. of premises receiving one or more general visits during year
Offices	1	27	1
Retail Shops	3	35	3
Wholesale Shops	1	1	1
Catering Establishments	0	11	1
Fuel Depots	0	0	0
	5	74	6

CHIPPING NORTON MUNICIPAL BOROUGH

The number of persons employed is given below :-

	<u>No. of persons employed</u>
Offices	111
Retail Shops	172
Wholesale Shops	1
Catering Establishments	76
Canteens	Nil
Fuel Depots	Nil
Total	<u>361</u>

Males 146

Females 215

All premises now registered under the Act have had a general inspection and the majority now comply with the provisions of the Act and its Regulations. No prosecutions were instituted during the year.

Plans received under the Building Regulations were examined where applicable and comments passed at an early stage whilst the Local Fire Authority was also kept informed.

Section G

MISCELLANEOUS

Rodent Control

A satisfactory rodent control service was operated during the year, a free service being provided for domestic properties, but being chargeable to industrial and commercial premises.

A routine sewer treatment was successfully completed during December.

	<u>Non-Agricultural</u>	<u>Agricultural</u>
1. Total number of properties inspected following notification	13	1
Number infested by		
(i) Rats	9	1
(ii) Mice	2	-



CHIPPING NORTON MUNICIPAL BOROUGH

	<u>Non-Agricultural</u>	<u>Agricultural</u>
2. Other properties inspected	2	-
Number infested by		
(i) Rats	-	-
(ii) Mice	-	-

The incidence of infestation in the Borough did not appear to be high.

No problems were met with during the year in the control of air pollution. Complaints of a noise nuisance from a launderette were received but no Public Health nuisance could be substantiated.

There were no animal boarding establishments and only one 'pet shop' trading in the Borough.

WITNEY URBAN DISTRICT

Section A

Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area

Area in Acres	1,354
Population: Census 1971	12,550
Registrar General's estimate 1972	12,450
Number of Inhabited Houses (December 1972)	4,433
Number of Industrial and Commercial Premises	907
Rateable Value at 31st March 1973	£1,760,679
Product of a Penny Rate at 31st March 1973	£17,250

Social Conditions and Occupations

The Urban District lies in a rural area in the Thames Valley reasonably close to Oxford. It is a pleasant small town with a predominantly "Cotswold" character, a small market remains and local industry provides occupation for a high proportion of the inhabitants. The main industry of the town is blanket-making and there are four such factories, the other industries are glove-making, machine tool works, military headgear factory, laundry and there is a meat products manufacturer. There are a moderate number of outworkers, mainly employed in the clothing trade. A considerable number of the inhabitants are employed either at the British Leyland car factory or Pressed Steel Company in Oxford and at Smith's of England factory within the neighbouring Rural District.

Extracts from the vital statistics of the Year

Births

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Legitimate	251	130	121
Illegitimate	5	3	2
	<hr/> 256	<hr/> 133	<hr/> 123
Still Births	2	1	1



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WITNEY URBAN DISTRICT

England & Wales  
1972

Birth Rate (per 1,000 population)	20.1	
Birth Rate (Corrected)	16.9	14.8
Still Births - rate per 1,000 births	8	12
Illegitimate Births - % of total live births	2	9

Deaths

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Deaths	99	46	53

England & Wales  
1972

Death Rate (per 1,000 population)	7.8	
Death Rate (corrected)	9.7	12.1

<u>Cause of Death</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	
Enteritis & other Diarrhoeal Diseases	2	0	
Malignant Neoplasm - Stomach	2	1	} 22
" " - Breast	0	1	
" " - Lung, Bronchus	3	4	
" " - Intestine	2	2	
" " - Uterus	0	1	
Leukaemia	1	0	
Other Malignant Neoplasms	1	3	
Benign and Unspecified Neoplasms	1	0	
Diabetes	0	1	
Diseases of Musculo-Skeletal System	1	0	
Cerebrovascular Disease	3	4	
Other Diseases of Nervous System	2	0	
Diseases of Skin	0	1	
Hypertensive Disease	0	1	
Ischaemic Heart Disease	12	14	
Other Forms of Heart Disease	1	8	
Peptic Ulcer	1	0	

WITNEY URBAN DISTRICT

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Other Circulatory Disease	2	4
Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia	1	0
Nephritis & Nephrosis	1	0
Other Diseases of Digestive System	0	2
Pneumonia	5	5
Bronchitis and Emphysema	1	0
Other Diseases of the Respiratory System	1	0
Symptoms and Ill-defined conditions	1	0
Congenital Abnormalties	1	0
Birth Injury, Difficult Labour, etc.	3	1
All other Accidents	0	1
Motor Vehicle Accidents	1	0
	<u>46</u>	<u>53</u>

Infant Mortality

England & Wales  
1972

Infant Mortality per 1,000 live births (9 deaths under 1 year)	35	17
Neo-Natal Mortality per 1,000 live births (6 deaths under 4 weeks)	23	12
Early Neo-Natal Mortality per 1,000 live births (5 deaths under 1 week)	20	10
Deaths of legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate births	32	17
Deaths of illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate births	200	21
Perinatal Mortality	27	22

The infant mortality rates were high but the small number involved tend to produce a bias. The main cause was due to the actual process of birth with 4 of the 9 deaths being caused by difficult labours. Enteritis caused 2 deaths in the older infant.



WITNEY URBAN DISTRICT

Section B

PREVALENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Notifiable Diseases during the Year

Infective Hepatitis	7
Measles	5
Food Poisoning	2
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	1
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	1

Section C

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Water Supply

The water was moderately hard and was supplied by the Oxford and District Water Board from a Waterworks situated on the River Windrush at Worsham, about 4 miles west of Witney. The whole of the Urban District was served by water mains and new mains are laid as necessary to provide a supply of water to new development.

Regular samples were taken by the Water Board of the water in the town supply, with satisfactory results, whilst special visiting and sampling was done by the department. Six visits were made to swimmingpools and other premises for this purpose with nothing very abnormal being found.

Refuse Collection and Disposal

Collection of refuse was performed weekly, a kerbside collection being provided. Disposal was by means of tipping pulverised refuse on a site adjacent to the Sewage Disposal Works, where the pulverisation plant is situated; and the tip was available during working hours for the public to dispose of bulky items.

The incinerator proved troublesome during the year and a separate Consultant was engaged to report upon it and discuss the situation with the original contractor. No settlement was reached with the manufacturer by the end of the year and this caused considerable difficulty in the disposal of trade wastes that were of a bulky nature. The tip is virtually full and refuse will soon have to be deposited outside the district, I would suggest that in the future the pulverisor could be used by the new authority responsible for refuse disposal for Witney and immediate vicinity with the processed refuse transferred and used as top cover on infill tips in other parts of the New District.

WITNEY URBAN DISTRICT

Pest Control

Rats and mice were kept to an acceptable low level again, control within the town area being carried out by a part-time rodent operator employed for this purpose. This service required some 804 visits to be made to domestic and commercial premises, either following complaints or as routine visits.

The following table gives details of the work of rodent control in the district during 1972 :-

Total Nos. of Properties and Areas Inspected	80
Nos. infested by (i) Rats	46
(ii) Mice	12

Sewer inspection and treatment was carried out as necessary.

In addition 26 incidences of wasp nests were dealt with where there was an element of nuisance or danger to nearby dwellings.

Sewerage

With the exception of a small group of 11 houses in a low lying area, the town was completely sewered, it is proposed to sewer this group in conjunction with an industrial estate using the same pumping station, when the estate is developed. Considerable improvements were made to the sewage works and these were operative by the end of the year and design work on the enlargement of the works was well in hand.

Section D

HOUSING

Number of Demolition Orders	1
Number of Closing Orders	0
Number of Clearance Areas	0
Number of Discretionary Grants approved	18
Number of Standard Grants approved	4
Number of Houses erected by Local Authority	22
Number of Houses erected privately	91
Number of Caravans licensed at 31st December	38



WITNEY URBAN DISTRICT

The standard of housing was good and very little property remained open for straight-forward improvement, there were however 25 grants approved during the year. Standards of housing changes and houses improved with grant aid 20 years ago when the schemes started are now becoming eligible for further improvement.

The number of residential caravans remained the same and were spread on 4 sites only. There were no transit or temporary sites in the area. The increase in size of vans as old ones are replaced is producing a congestion on the sites, especially the larger Newland site, and may produce problems in the future.

Section E

FOOD INSPECTION

The slaughterhouse which is privately owned and operated has been functioning for 14 years, it was improved 10 years ago but it's capacity is again strained by the amount of work undertaken. 100% meat inspection was maintained by the full-time Meat Inspector working under the supervision of one of the Public Health Inspectors, the quality of meat was good and the total weight of meat and offal condemned was a very small proportion of the total throughput.

Slaughterhouse Statistics

	<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep</u>	<u>Pigs</u>
Number killed and inspected	5224	37	18,213	19,941
<u>All Diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci :-</u>				
Whole carcasses condemned	1	6	8	12
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	1413	2	1340	3258
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis or Cysticercia	27.07%	21.62%	7.40%	16.4%

WITNEY URBAN DISTRICT

	<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep</u>	<u>Pigs</u>
<u>Tuberculosis only :-</u>				
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	45
Percentage of number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	-	-	-	0.075%

Cysticercosis :-

Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	27	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	9	-	-	-

Total weight of meat condemned - 13 tons, 2 cwts. 98 lbs.

In addition, 4 pigs and 2 sheep died in the lairage before slaughter and 3 pig and 3 sheep were found dead on arrival and were removed whole from the premises. 1 pig and 2 sheep carcasses were found decomposed due to over-storage.

Other Unfit Food

Apart from meat condemned in the slaughterhouse, a considerable quantity of food unfit because of damage to cans or because of breakdown of refrigeration plant, was surrendered voluntarily to the department for disposal. Breakdown of plant was the major cause, some 13,118 packs of frozen food being surrendered during the year due to 18 breakdowns and one episode of improper storage.

Details of Foods Voluntarily Surrendered

<u>Article</u>	<u>Total Weight or No. of Packets</u>
Eggs	20 dozen
Fresh Meat (shop stock)	318½ lbs.
Canned Meat	17¼ lbs.
Poultry (fresh & frozen)	455 lbs.
Fish (fresh & frozen)	93 lbs.
Canned Fruit	45½ lbs.
Miscellaneous foods (frozen)	13,118 packs.



WITNEY URBAN DISTRICT

22 formal complaints of unfit food were received with 2 cases being taken for prosecution, fines and costs of £169 were obtained and one firm was cautioned. Discussions with the food dealers after investigation of complaints produced on the whole an improvement in food handling. Of the 30 licensed premises (24 public houses and 6 clubs) standards were poor in only one and representations were made to the Council and to the Justices.

Food Premises

The standard of hygiene was reasonable throughout the district with good co-operation on the whole being received from the trade.

The following were the types of business selling and handling food, detailed under their main interest.

Bakers	3
Caterers (cafes, restaurants and canteens)	30
Public Houses, Clubs, Licensed Hotels, Off Licences	30
Butchers (including slaughter houses)	13
Fishmongers and Fried Fish	4
Sweet Shops and Ice Cream	11
Grocers and General Stores	20
Greengrocers	7
Manufacturers of Prepared Foods (and Wholesalers)	3
	1

(a) Number of premises registered under Section 16 of Food and Drugs Act 1955.

- (i) Sale of Ice Cream 15
- (ii) Sale of Manufactured Meat Products 11

(b) There are no poultry processing units in the area.

WITNEY URBAN DISTRICT

Section F

INDUSTRIAL HEALTH

Factories Act, 1961

1.	<u>Inspections</u>	Number	Inspect- ions	No. of Written Notices	Prosecu- tions
(1)	Factories to which Sections 1,2,3,4,6 and 7 apply	3	0	0	0
(2)	Factories to which Section 7 applies	62	44	0	0
(3)	Other premises to which Section 7 applies (not on register)	6	5	0	0
		71	49	0	0

2. Defects Found

Nil

Number of Outworkers employed by Witney Firms - 57 (51 employed in clothing trade, making wearing apparel, whilst 6 engaged in making curtains); of these, 24 only lived in the District, notification of the remainder being made to the appropriate Local Authority.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT 1963

Total Registration and General Inspections  
during year

Class of Premises	New Registra- tions 1972	Total Registrations at 31.12.72	No. of Complete Surveys	Persons Employed
Offices	0	55	16	416
Retail Shops	11	113	53	690
Wholesale Premises	0	3	0	15
Catering Canteens	1	7	2	69
Fuel Stores	-	-	-	0
	12	178	71	1,190
				463 Males 727 Females



WITNEY URBAN DISTRICT

ANALYSIS OF CONTRAVENTIONS

Number of Contraventions Found

Cleanliness	5	Sanitary Conveniences	7
Temperature	5	Abstract of Act	1
First Aid Provision	3	Washing Facilities	3
Ventilation	8	Fencing exposed machinery	2
Lighting	5	Clothing accommodation	1
Floors, passages & stairs	6		

The working conditions in offices etc., have improved considerably since the coming into force of the Act, most of the contraventions were of a minor character and no difficulties were encountered during the year.

Section G

GENERAL MATTERS

Summary of Visits and Action

Total Number of Visits and Inspections made by the Department (excluding slaughterhouse)	2768
Complaints and Enquiries received	196
Informal Notices served	116
Housing - Closing and Demolition etc. Orders.	1
Statutory Notices served under various Acts.	-
Formal Proceedings (Court Action - 2) (Pending - 2)	4

Some Purposes for which Visits were made :-

Housing defects and other housing purposes	631
Structurally dangerous premises and means of escape from fire	28
Rent Act Purposes	33
Caravans	33
Public Health Nuisances	129
Noise Nuisance	36
Dustbins, refuse disposal and salvage	285
Drains, cesspools and conversions	102

WITNEY URBAN DISTRICT

Water supply, swimming pools and river sampling	6
Infectious diseases and food poisoning	26
Rats and Mice	804
Vermin	105
Clean Air Act	48
Factories Act	49
Petroleum Act	110
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act	152
Food Premises and associated visits	574
Slaughterhouse	continuous attendance
Witney Fair (Food Hygiene)	2 days

Noise Complaints

The main cause of noise complaint came from the use of pneumatic drills used without mufflers and from factory operations. There are three industrial premises close to domestic dwellings that are subject to this type of complaint and care must be taken in the future to ensure that these differing types of development are kept apart.

Clean Air

The atmosphere was reasonably clean and the need for a clean air programme has not yet arisen although some preliminary exploratory work has been done in this respect with regard to domestic clean air zones. 3 applications for new industrial chimneys were received during the year of which one was rejected because the height was inadequate. Some nuisance was caused from paint ovens in one factory in the town under certain atmosphere conditions and from another just outside the district.





WOODSTOCK MUNICIPAL BOROUGH

Section A

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area in Acres	157
Population: Census, 1972	1,960
Registrar General's estimate 1972	2,030
Number of Inhabited Houses (December 1972)	766
Rateable Value (as at April, 1972)	£263,824
Sum represented by a new penny rate 11 1 (April 1972)	£2,450

SOCIAL CONDITIONS AND OCCUPATIONS

The Borough lies in an agricultural area close to Oxford, its old established industry of glove making is disappearing and only two small factories remain, but as a reminder of modern times, their place has been taken by the plastic industry with three small factories producing medical equipment, plastic mouldings for the car industry, radio and electronic equipment and pipeware. There is also a clothing factory making industrial clothes. The Borough is mainly a dormitory area for Oxford although it has a reasonable shopping centre for its size.

EXTRACTS FROM THE VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR

	<u>Births</u>		
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Legitimate	49	34	15
Illegitimate	4	2	2
	53	36	17
		<u>England &amp; Wales</u> <u>1972</u>	
Birth Rate (per 1,000 population)	26.1	14.8	
Corrected Birth Rate	26.4		
Illegitimate Births per cent of total			
Live Births	8	9	
Still Births (0) per 1,000 total live births	N/A	12	



WOODSTOCK MUNICIPAL BOROUGH

Deaths

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>England &amp; Wales 1972</u>
Deaths	32	16	16	
Death rate per 1,000 population	15.8			
Corrected death rate	13.1			12.1

Only one death occurred under the age of 44 years (an infant under 4 weeks), whilst over half occurred in the age group 75 and over.

<u>Cause of Death</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	
Other Infective & Parasitic Diseases	0	1	
Cancer - Other Malignant Neoplasms	2	3	} 10
" - Stomach	2	0	
" - Breast	0	2	
" - Lung, Bronchus	1	0	
Diabetes Mellitus	0	1	
Cerebrovascular Disease	2	1	
Ischaemic Heart Disease	2	2	
Other Circulatory Disease	1	0	
Pneumonia	2	3	
Bronchitis and Emphysema	2	1	
Other Diseases of Nervous System	1	0	
Peptic Ulcer	0	1	
Motor Vehicle Accidents	1	1	
	<u>16</u>	<u>16</u>	

Infant Mortality

Deaths under 1 year of age	1
Deaths under 4 weeks of age	1
Deaths under 1 week of age	0

WOODSTOCK MUNICIPAL BOROUGH

England & Wales 1972

Infant Mortality per 1,000 (live) births	19	17
Perinatal Mortality per 1,000 live and still births	N/A	22

Section B

PREVALENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Notifications of Infectious Diseases received during the year :

Pulmonary Tuberculosis 4

Section C

Water Supply

The Borough is supplied from the Oxfordshire and District Water Board's works and the adjoining parishes of Bladon, Hensington Without and Wootton have the same supply. No difficulties were met with during the year.

Drainage and Sewerage

The major extension to the outfall works was completed during the year and results of effluent sampling, being satisfactory, would indicate that the new works are meeting the design standards.

On two occasions during the year the new rising main suffered severe fractures causing raw sewage to flow into an adjoining stream.

This stream is a flood relief course for the river Glyme which provides a few houses with a source of drinking water.

However, contamination from the fractures was not detected nearer than 300 yards from the main river.

Measures have been taken to reduce the risk of further fracture of the pipe and to reduce subsequent contamination of the water course should there be another fracture.

Refuse Collection & Disposal

Talks commenced with the Chipping Norton Rural Council regarding the feasibility of the Rural District Council undertaking refuse collection and disposal on behalf of the Borough prior to reorganisation of Local Authorities and it is likely that this arrangement will become operative in 1973.



WOODSTOCK MUNICIPAL BOROUGH

Section D

HOUSING

There are 164 Council Houses, of which 136 have been completed in the post war building programme. There are 10 bungalows and 19 flats for elderly people. Owing to the lack of suitable sites in the Borough, a number of the Council houses are situated in the parish of Hensington Without in the Chipping Norton Rural District.

The standard of housing was quite reasonable, no "slum areas" remaining although a few houses still require to be dealt with as individual unfit houses. The growth of new housing was restricted, again by the lack of available sites, but a number of the older houses continued to be improved some with the aid of improvement grants.

Section E

FOOD INSPECTION

A very regular inspection of all food shops has resulted in a general improvement of food hygiene practice.

Three hotels in the town have had major internal alterations affording greater and more suitable areas of kitchen space and food preparation surfaces.

Food Premises

The following are the details required by the Ministry :

1. Number of Food Premises in the area 30

Number of Food Premises registered under Food and Drugs Act, 1955 Section 16 (ice cream) 16

The following are types of business of the food premises in the area :

Hotels and Restaurants	4
Public Houses and Bars	9
Cafes	4
Grocers	7
Confectioners	2
Greengrocers	2
Fishmongers	1
Fried Fish	1

WOODSTOCK MUNICIPAL BOROUGH

Butchers	3
Number of Inspections to Food Premises	120
Number of Statutory Notices Served	Nil

2. Food Hygiene Regulations 1970

Number of premises fitted to comply with Regulation 18	37
Number of premises to which Regulation 21 applies	27
Number of premises fitted to comply with Regulation 21	27

3. There are no poultry processing premises within the district, and no slaughter houses.

Section F

INDUSTRIAL HEALTH

Factories Act 1961

1. General

On the whole conditions in the factories were satisfactory and no notices were served during the year. It is probable that due to the demand for space for housing, some of the industry in the Town will cease in the future.

2. Inspections

	<u>Number</u>	<u>Inspections</u>	<u>Written Notices</u>	<u>Prosecutions</u>
(1) Number to which Sections 1,2,3,4,6 and 7 apply	-	-	-	-
(2) Number to which Section 7 applies	8	8	-	-
(3) Other premises (not on register)	-	-	-	-
	8	8	-	-



WOODSTOCK MUNICIPAL BOROUGH

3. Defects Found

	Found	Remedied	Referred by H.M. Inspector
Section 1 Want of Cleanliness	-	-	-
Section 2 Overcrowding	-	-	-
Section 3 Unreasonable Temperature	-	-	-
Section 4 Inadequate Ventilation	-	-	-
Section 6 Ineffective drainage of floors	-	-	-
Section 7 Sanitary Convenience			
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-
Number of Cutworkers - 6 (making wearing apparel)			

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

Total number of premises on Register	61
Inspections completed	61

The condition of premises visited was found on inspection to be reasonable, minor defects only being discovered and these were rectified without resort to formal notices being served.

Section G

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

Pet Animals Act, 1951

There was one licensed establishment in the Town Centre and on periodic inspections the conditions were found to be satisfactory.

Rodent Control

Sewers in the area were inspected in conjunction with the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, and 24 manholes (representing a 10% survey) were baited. The survey produced a negative result.

WOODSTOCK MUNICIPAL BOROUGH

Following notifications, visits were made to 16 domestic premises and free treatment given. The infestation was due in 12 cases to rats and in 4 cases to mice. Control was carried out by an operator as part of his general duties with the Council.

Public Conveniences

These conveniences are now of a reasonable standard and are well placed in the centre of the town, little trouble has been experienced in their maintenance.





Adderbury	Epwell	Shenington with Alkerton
Barford St. John and St. Michael	Hanwell	Shutford
Bloxham	Hook Norton	Sibford Ferris
Bodicote	Horley	Sibford Gower
Bourton	Hornton	South Newington
Broughton	Middle Aston	Steeple Aston
Claydon with Clattercote	Milcombe	Swalcliffe
Cropredy with Prescote	Milton	Tadmarton
Deddington	Mollington	Wardington
Drayton	North Aston	Wigginton
Duns Tew	North Newington	Wroxton

## STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area in Acres	59,002
Population	
Census 1971	19,135
Mean Population 1972 (Registrar General's estimate)	19,410
Number of Inhabited Houses (December 1972)	5,638
Rateable Value (31st March 1972)	£1,918 935
Estimated Product of 1p rate (as at 31st March 1972)	£17,100

The district is mainly agricultural in character, although the villages around Banbury are becoming increasingly residential. The ironstone in the parish of Wroxton is now only quarried for hardcore, but there are several factories in the district, including a "Portable Concrete Buildings" works and a grass meal factory at Adderbury, a carpet factory at Bloxham. There is also a brewery at Hook Norton, small concrete block works at Barford and Shutford, an electrical 'linegear' factory at Adderbury and a Farm Equipment manufacturer at Wroxton.



BANBURY RURAL DISTRICT

BIRTH RATE

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Number of Births (legitimate)	301	149	152
Number of Births (Illegitimate)	24	13	11
	<u>325</u>	<u>162</u>	<u>163</u>

Number of Still Births - 6

England & Wales  
1972

Live Birth Rate per 1,000 population	16.7	14.8
Corrected Birth Rate	17.9	
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 total births	18	12
Illegitimate Births % of Total Live Births	7	9

DEATH RATE

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>England &amp; Wales 1972</u>
Number of Deaths	209	109	100	
Death Rate per 1,000 population	10.8			12.1
Corrected Death Rate	10.6			

Of the total number of deaths, approximately 75% occurred over the age of 65 years, about half of them from the degenerative diseases of the vascular system.

<u>Cause of Death</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	1	0
Late effects of Respiratory T.B.	1	0
Other Infective or Parasitic Conditions	1	0
Malignant Neoplasm - Intestine	0	1
" " - Stomach	3	1
" " - Oesophagus	2	0
" " - Lung, Bronchus	5	2
" " - Breast	0	6
" " - Uterus	0	2
" " - Prostate	2	0

BANBURY RURAL DISTRICT

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Other Malignant Neoplasms	7	5
Benign & Unspecified Neoplasms	1	0
Diabetes Mellitus	0	3
Other Endocrine Diseases	2	0
Ischaemic Heart Disease	31	22
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	0	1
Hypertensive Disease	2	1
Anaemias	0	1
Other Heart Diseases	5	3
Cerebrovascular Disease	15	23
Other Circulatory Disease	3	5
Influenza	1	1
Pneumonia	13	9
Bronchitis and Emphysema	3	0
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	1	3
Peptic Ulcer	1	0
Other Diseases of Digestive System	0	2
Nephritis and Nephrosis	0	1
Other Diseases of Genito-Urinary System	1	2
Other Diseases of Nervous System	2	2
Congenital Abnormalities	1	0
All other external causes	0	1
Motor Vehicle Accidents	4	0
Suicide & Self Inflicted Injuries	0	1
All Other Accidents	1	2
	<hr/>	
Total - All Causes	109	100



BANBURY RURAL DISTRICT

Infant Mortality

	<u>England &amp; Wales</u> <u>1971</u>	
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births (5 deaths under 1 year)	15	17
Neonatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births (1 death under 4 weeks)	3	12
Early Neonatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births (1 death under 1 week)	3	10
Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total births)	21	22

Section B

PREVALENCE OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES  
DURING THE YEAR

Measles	5
Food Poisoning	1
Whooping Cough	1
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	4
Infective Hepatitis	6

Section C

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Water Supply

The whole of the Rural District Council area is now supplied by the Oxfordshire and District Water Board from the River Cherwell at Grimsbury and the Sor Brook at Bodicote. It is treated by means of chemical settling, filtration and chlorination. The supply has been satisfactory and sufficient. Chemical and bacteriological examination has been satisfactory and is routinely carried out by the Water Board.

Water Analysis

Four specimens were taken from private wells and springs and examined bacteriologically for the Local Authority with results as follows :

BANBURY RURAL DISTRICT

Class 1	4
Class 2	Nil
Class 3	Nil
Class 4	Nil

Drainage and Sewerage

At present there are public sewers with sewerage disposal works for all the larger villages.

The following is an outline of the position in each parish :

<u>Adderbury</u>	A scheme to provide a new disposal works was at tender stage. It is intended that these works should replace those at Bodicote and also take sewage from Milton.
<u>Alkerton</u>	Sewered.
<u>Aston, Middle</u>	All the properties were drained to private septic tanks, the village is to be included in Steeple Aston Scheme.
<u>Aston, North</u>	All the properties drain to private septic tanks.
<u>Aston, Steeple</u>	Southern portion sewered. A scheme to pump sewage to Heyford Disposal Works (Ploughley R.D.C.) approved.
<u>Balscote</u>	Sewered.
<u>Barfords</u>	Sewered.
<u>Bloxham</u>	Sewered.
<u>Bodicote</u>	Sewered. The disposal works are not adequate and it is proposed to convey the sewage to new works at Adderbury.
<u>Bourtons</u>	Partly sewered to irrigation areas. Will need modernising in the near future.
<u>Broughton</u>	Sewered.
<u>Claydon with Clattercote</u>	No sewers for the majority of the village but the Council Estate and a private estate drain to a small disposal works.
<u>Cropredy</u>	Sewered.
<u>Clifton</u>	No Sewers
<u>Deddington</u>	Sewered.



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BANBURY RURAL DISTRICT

<u>Drayton</u>	Sewered.
<u>Duns Tew</u>	No general sewers. Part of village drains to a small disposal works.
<u>Epwell</u>	No sewers.
<u>Hanwell</u>	No sewers - scheme approved.
<u>Hempton</u>	Sewered.
<u>Hook Norton</u>	Sewered.
<u>Horley</u>	Sewered.
<u>Hornton</u>	Sewered.
<u>Milcombe</u>	Sewered.
<u>Milton</u>	No sewers. To be drained to the Adderbury works.
<u>Mollington</u>	Work was in progress to provide a main drain scheme for the village.
<u>Newington North</u>	Sewered.
<u>Newington South</u>	No sewers - scheme prepared.
<u>Shenington</u>	Sewered.
<u>Shutford</u>	Sewered.
<u>Sibfords</u>	Sewered.
<u>Swalcliffe</u>	Now Sewered.
<u>Tadmorton</u>	Now Sewered.
<u>Wardington</u>	More or less completely sewered but system needs modernising.
<u>Wigginton</u>	No sewers - scheme prepared.
<u>Wroxton</u>	Sewered.

Considerable sewerage schemes have now been completed in the Rural District and some 95% of population have a main sewer readily available.

BANBURY RURAL DISTRICT

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

Collection

There was a weekly collection of domestic refuse throughout the district. Two 50 cubic yard vehicles were employed - each with a team of four including the driver in charge.

An older Pakamatic is kept as a reserve and for special trade or other collections when required.

Disposal

The joint tip for the Borough and Rural District continued at Bloxham Grove with the R.D.C. undertaking the control of the tip.

Section D

HOUSING

As a result of the survey of the houses in the district, the classification was at the end of the year as follows :

Grade I	4525*
Grade 2	382
Grade 3	681
Grade 4	50
	<hr/>
	5638
	<hr/>

Statutory Action Undertaken Under the Housing Acts - 1957-69

9 houses, subject to a closing or demolition order, were modernised in accordance with plans approved by the Council and a further 10 schemes were approved by the Council (to modernise other houses subject to closing or demolition orders) but not completed by the owners by the end of the year.

Improvement Grants

During the year 31 properties were improved with the aid of a discretionary grant and 28 with the aid of a standard grant. There is no doubt that these grants are making a substantial contribution to the improvement in quality of the existing housing stock.



BANBURY RURAL DISTRICT

In addition the Council also approved a further 59 applications for discretionary grants and 23 applications for standard grants, but work on these houses was not completed during the year.

Qualification Certificates

(a) Improvement Cases

The Council issued one certificate in respect of a property which was modernised with the aid of improvement grant.

(b) Properties alleged to possess standard amenities and to be in good repair.

6 applications were received and were dealt with as follows :-

- 1 was refused - lack of amenities
- 1 was issued - following minor repairs
- 1 issued - property satisfactory
- 3 pending - repairs requested, no further notification from owner received.

Total Number of Houses Built During the Year :

- |  |     |
|--|-----|
| 1. By the Local Authority                | 10  |
| 2. By Private Enterprise                 | 242 |
| 3. By other bodies (Housing Association) | 0   |

Caravans

There was one large private site in the area which provided accommodation for persons engaged mainly in the scrap metal and "tarmac" business. This site was provided with adequate amenities and was maintained in a reasonable condition.

There were also 48 "single standing" licensed sites scattered throughout the district and all were also maintained in a reasonable condition. No notices for non compliance of conditions were issued.

BANBURY RURAL DISTRICT

Section E

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

MEAT INSPECTION

Slaughtering for the area is carried out at the Borough Slaughterhouse, Swan Close Road, Banbury, and the meat is inspected by the Chief Public Health Inspector, Borough of Banbury, and his staff. Details are given in the Annual Report for the Borough of Banbury.

No slaughterhouse licences have been granted in the Rural District.

FOOD AND DRUGS

Visits to food premises were carried out by the Public Health Inspector to ensure that they complied with the Food Hygiene Regulations. A satisfactory standard generally was found in all food premises within the district.

The following is a list of food premises in the Rural District.

Butchers	9
Grocers, General Stores, etc.	50
Bakers	5
Licensed premises, cafes etc.	61
	<hr/>
	125
	<hr/>

Premises registered for sale of pre-packed Ice Cream 38

Inspections and visits during the year to Food Premises 115

Food Hygiene Regulations

Number of premises fitted to comply with  
Regulation 16 (Food Hygiene Regulations, 1970) 124

Number of premises to which Regulation 18  
applies (Food Hygiene Regulations 1970) 114

Number of premises fitted to comply with  
Regulation 21 (Food Hygiene Regulations, 1970) 99

No Statutory Action was found necessary, under the Regulations or Food and Drugs Act, during the year.



BANBURY RURAL DISTRICT

Poultry Processing Premises

Number of premises in the area 1

Number of visits to premises during the year 4

Type of poultry processed :

Ducks and hens totalling approximately 240,000 birds  
in the year.

The business was conducted in a satisfactory manner but no regular inspections were made. The actual throughput was high and to inspect all birds would have thrown too large a burden on the single district inspector employed by the Council. The percentage of birds rejected as unfit for human consumption was very small and no birds were condemned by this Authority.

Section F

INDUSTRIAL HEALTH

Factories Act, 1961

1. Inspections of Factories

	<u>No. on</u> <u>Register</u>	<u>Inspect-</u> <u>ions</u>	<u>Written</u> <u>Notices</u>	<u>Prosecu-</u> <u>tions</u>
(1) Factories to which Sections 1,2,3,4,6 and 7 apply	-	-	-	-
(2) Factories in which Section 7 applies	49	10	-	-
	49	10	-	-

2. Defects Found

	<u>Number of Defects</u> <u>Found</u>	<u>Remedied</u>	<u>Referred by</u> <u>H.M. Inspector</u>
Want of Cleanliness	-	-	-
Want of Ventilation	-	-	-
Overcrowding	-	-	-
Other Nuisances	-	-	-
Sanitary Accommodation	-	-	-
	-	-	-

BANBURY RURAL DISTRICT

Number of Outworkers - 5 (making wearing apparel)

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT 1963

All registered premises which were inspected were found to be maintained to a reasonable standard, informal letters were sent as necessary advising occupiers of minor defects. It was not found necessary to result to any statutory action.

The position at the end of 1972 was as follows :-

	No. registered during year	Total No. registered	No. of Inspections made during the year
Offices	Nil	12	5
Retail Shops	Nil	26	19
Wholesale shops, warehouses	Nil	1	-
Catering Establishments	Nil	7	4
Fuel Storage Depots	Nil	2	1
Totals	3	48	29

Section G

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

Animal Boarding Establishments

There was one registered premise in the area that, when inspected, was found to be satisfactorily maintained. No action was necessary during the year.

Rodent Control

A free service was provided for the treatment of rats and mice in domestic properties but a charge was made for commercial and industrial premises (on a time & material basis)

Sewers in the area were inspected as necessary. Isolated minor infestations only were found and treated.

658 visits were made to private premises and 35 to agricultural holdings as a result of notification of infestation, a further 4122 inspections being made as routine surveys with remedial action following where necessary.



BANBURY RURAL DISTRICT

The following is the incidence of infestation found.

	Domestic	Agricultural
Rats	1429	76
Mice	429	29

Advice is also given in cases of infestation of domestic property by insect pests and treatment given free in most cases.

CHIPPING NORTON RURAL DISTRICT

PARISHES

Ascott-u-Wychwood	Finstock	Rousham
Blenheim	Glympton	Salford
Bruern	Great Tew	Sandford St. Martin
Chadlington	Hensington Without	Sarsden
Charlbury	Heythrop	Shipton-u-Wychwood
Chastleton	Idbury	Shorthampton and Chilson
Chilson	Kiddington with Asterleigh	Spelsbury
Churchill	Kingham	Steeple Barton
Combe	Leafield	Stonesfield
Cornbury	Little Tew	Swerford
Cornwell	Lyneham	Tackley
Enstone	Milton-u-Wychwood	Westcote Barton
Fawler	Over Norton	Wootton
Fifield	Rollright	Worton

SECTION A

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area in Acres	87,850
Population : Census 1971	18,920
Mean Population 1972 (Registrar General's estimate)	19,540
Rateable Value (1st April, 1973)	£1,742,931
Estimated Product of 1p rate (1st April 1973)	£16,810
Number of Inhabited Houses (December 1972)	6,694



CHIPPING NORTON RURAL DISTRICT

SOCIAL CONDITIONS AND OCCUPATIONS

The Rural District is purely agricultural with a small number of associated industries. There is a flour mill (at Shipton-u-Wychwood), an agricultural engineering works (at Kingham) and two saw mills, one at Milton-u-Wychwood and the other at Hensington Without. There has been a steady decline in the ancient industry of glove making and only a small factory employing 20 people remains at Stonesfield. Most of the villages nearer Oxford are becoming commuter villages and are likely to expand as such, since there cannot be work available within the confines of the district for a high percentage of the present population and since the pressure on housing in Oxford itself is likely to continue.

BIRTH RATE

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Number of Births - Legitimate	287	140	147
- Illegitimate	11	8	3
	<u>298</u>	<u>148</u>	<u>150</u>

Still Births - 1

		England & Wales 1972
Birth rate per 1,000 population	15.3	14.8
Birth rate per 1,000 population (corrected)	15.8	
Still Birth rate per 1,000 births	3	12
Illegitimate Births as % of all live births	4	9

DEATH RATE

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Number of Deaths	186	118	68
		England & Wales	
		1972	
Death Rate per 1,000 population	9.5	12.1	
Corrected Death Rate	10.0		

Of the deaths over 70% occurred in the age groups 65 years and above, with some variety of degenerative vascular disease causing half of these deaths.

CHIPPING 'NORTON' RURAL DISTRICT

<u>Cause of Death</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	
Enteritis and Other Diarrhoeal Diseases	1	0	
Other Infective or Parasitic Diseases	0	1	
Malignant Neoplasm - Stomach	1	0	}
" " - Intestine	2	4	
" " - Breast	0	5	
" " - Lung Bronchus	7	1	
" " - Larynx	1	0	
" " - Oesophagus	1	0	
Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	12	5	)
Diabetis Mellitis	2	1	
Other Diseases of Blood	1	0	
Other Diseases of Nervous System	2	1	
Cerebrovascular Disease	10	13	
Ischaemic Heart Disease	41	20	
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	0	2	
Other Heart Disease	4	6	
Hypertensive Disease	0	1	
Other Diseases of Circulatory System	6	1	
Pneumonia	3	2	
Bronchitis and Emphysema	6	1	
Influenza	2	0	
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	1	0	
Cirrhosis of Liver	0	1	
Peptic Ulcer	0	1	
Other Diseases of Digestive System	3	1	
Symptoms & Ill-defined conditions	1	0	
Other Diseases Genito-Urinary System	1	0	
Nephritis and Nephrosis	0	1	
Congenital Anomalies	2	0	
Motor Vehicle Accidents	5	0	
All Other Accidents	2	0	
Suicide and Self Inflicted Injuries	1	0	
Total - All Causes		118	68



CHIPPING NORTON RURAL DISTRICT

INFANT MORTALITY

	<u>England &amp; Wales</u> <u>1972</u>	
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births (2 deaths under 1 year)	7	17
Neo-Natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births (0 deaths under 4 weeks)	N/A	12
Early Neo-Natal Mortality rate (0 deaths under 1 week)	N/A	10
Peri-Natal Mortality	3	22

Section B

PREVALENCE OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

	<u>Number Notified</u>
Measles	19
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	2
Food Poisoning (Salmonella)	2
Infective Hepatitis	1
Sonne Dysentery	3
Scarlet Fever	1

No notices were required to be served to control the spread of Infectious Disease during the year.

Section C

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES

Water Supplies

A comprehensive trunk main provided a supply to all parishes and was under the control of the Oxfordshire and District Water Board. Several large private estates provided reasonably satisfactory piped supplies for their own properties; whilst a few wells still existed in some areas. Certain villages (parts of Churchill, Kingham together with Sarsden and Chilson) still continued to be supplied from old unchlorinated village or estate supplies, these supplies were either suspect or contaminated and were not really suitable for public use, some progress was made towards solving the legal problems inherent in the old supply

CHIPPING NORTON RURAL DISTRICT

agreements and it is to be hoped that these old supplies will be substituted by supplies from the Boards mains during the next year.

Routine samples were carried out by the Oxfordshire and District Water Board and copies of the analyses were forwarded to the Medical Officer of Health but occasional samples were taken by the Council's Officers either on request or whilst investigating doubtful supplies. Most of the routine samples were of satisfactory quality.

The following table gives the results of samples taken by the Council's Officers.

	<u>Private Supplies</u>
Class I	21
Class 2	2
Class 3	0
Class 4	2
	<hr/>
	25
	<hr/>

Advice was given in respect of the 2 'Class 4' samples.

REFUSE COLLECTION

The Incentive Bonus Scheme introduced last year has continued with revision to cope with the increasing growth of refuse for disposal, a weekly kerbside collection was maintained whilst bulky household refuse was collected free on request. A system of placing bulk-skips in some villages for a short period augmented this service and proved highly successful. Negotiations were commenced with the Woodstock Borough Council to carry out their cleansing service prior to the amalgamation of Local Authorities, under reorganisation.

REFUSE DISPOSAL

Refuse was disposed of by tipping into a disused stone quarry whose only disadvantage lay in its location on the edge of the district. The quantity of refuse increases yearly and the tip is filling fast although quite a number of years capacity remain. The tip was controlled with a four wheel drive loader, which continued to give good service, the refuse being covered with inorganic material. Disposal costs were well under £1.00 per ton.

Regular treatment was given for the control of vermin and flies.



CHIPPING NORTON RURAL DISTRICT

SEWERAGE

During the year, the Great Rollright Scheme and the scheme for the reconstruction of the Charlbury Sewage Disposal Works and extension of sewers were substantially completed; work on the provision of main drainage at Enstone commenced, the reconstruction of the sewage works at Steeple Barton began and design work was in progress on a new scheme whereby Ascott and Chilson will be pumped to an enlarged works at Milton. By the time the amalgamation of local authorities comes, provision will have been made for main sewerage to be available to 81% of the population and the worst parts of the district will have been dealt with.

The following was the position with regard to each Parish in the District :-

Ascott-u-Wychwood

Part sewered, discharging to land treatment. Work on the design of a new scheme in which both Ascott and Chilson will be pumped to an enlarged works at Milton in progress.

Blenheim

Houses scattered and have their individual drainage system.

Bruern

Houses scattered with their own drainage systems.

Chadlington

Main drainage throughout village, works producing a satisfactory effluent.

Charlbury

Work substantially completed on the reconstruction of the sewage works and the laying of the new sewer extensions.

Churchill

Most of the village drained by old combined sewers discharging to land treatment. It is proposed to combine this village with Kingham in a main drainage scheme, the design of which progressed during the year.

Chastleton

There is no proper sewerage system, but the village is very small.

Combe

A new main drainage scheme now serves the village.

Cornbury Park  
and Wychwood

This parish is small and the houses scattered, and a sewerage scheme is not necessary.

CHIPPING NORTON RURAL DISTRICT

<u>Cornwell</u>	There is a good estate sewerage system.
<u>Enstone</u>	Work on the new scheme commenced during the year.
<u>Fawler</u>	A new main drainage system now serves the village.
<u>Fifield</u>	The village was provided with sewerage and a sewage disposal works which was rather old and fundamental. It is proposed to treat the sewage at the enlarged Milton works at some future date.
<u>Finstock</u>	A new main drainage scheme serves this village.
<u>Glympton</u>	This village has an estate sewerage system.
<u>Great Tew</u>	A private sewerage and sewage disposal scheme was still under construction during the year to plans prepared by a Consulting Engineer acting on instructions from the owner of the Estate.
<u>Hensington Without</u>	A new sewage disposal works now serves Woodstock and this parish.
<u>Heythrop</u>	The majority of houses in this village have private systems. It was anticipated that the flow from Heythrop Cottage at present treated privately, would ultimately be pumped to the proposed new works at Enstone.
<u>Idbury</u>	A small number of houses discharged into small treatment works. It is anticipated that sewage may eventually gravitate to Fifield and from thence to the Milton works.
<u>Kiddington</u>	Most of the houses had their own drainage systems and a sewerage scheme did not seem to be necessary at present.
<u>Kingham</u>	Old drains at present discharged to land treatment areas. It was proposed to combine a new sewerage system for Kingham and Churchill and design of this progressed during the year.
<u>Leafield</u>	A new main drainage scheme now serves the village.



CHIPPING NORTON RURAL DISTRICT

Little Tew

There was no main drainage in the village and there were no proposals.

Lyneham

A new main drainage system now serves the village.

Milton-u-Wychwood

Sewered, works to be enlarged to incorporate Ascott and Chilson.

Over Norton

The village of Over Norton is sewered and the sewage discharged into the Chipping Norton Borough Council's sewerage system and treated at the Borough Council's sewage disposal works.

Rollright

The scheme for this village was substantially completed during the year.

Rousham

This small village is served quite adequately by a private system.

Salford

The sewerage scheme worked satisfactorily.

Sandford St.  
Martin

The sewerage scheme worked satisfactorily during the year.

Sarsden

Properties in this parish are few and scattered and were adequately served by private drainage systems.

Shipton-Under-  
Wychwood

The sewage was pumped to the Milton-u-Wychwood Works from the sewerage system in this village.

Spelsbury

This village is sewered and a sewage disposal works continued to provide a satisfactory effluent.

Steeple Barton

Work commenced on the reconstruction of the sewage disposal works.

Stonesfield

The new sewerage scheme now serves the village.

Swerford

There are no proposals at present for a sewerage scheme. It would be practical to incorporate this village with villages in Banbury Rural District in a joint scheme.

Tackley

This village is sewered and the works functioned satisfactorily.

CHIPPING NORTON RURAL DISTRICT

<u>Westcote Barton</u>	Included in the Steeple Barton scheme.
<u>Wootton</u>	This village had no sewerage system at all. Some design work commenced on a main drainage scheme.
<u>Worton</u>	This small village was served in parts by private systems.

Section D

HOUSING

The classification of the houses included in the 1947 survey is as follows :-

Grade 1	1920
Grade 2	1213
Grade 3	510
Grade 4	44
	<hr/>
	3687
	<hr/>

Six houses were represented in the year as unfit, no houses were demolished and no undertakings were cancelled. All the grade 4 properties have been represented to the Council and are the subject of undertakings.

These figures refer to houses in the original survey and are only very approximate, a complete survey of all present housing would probably disclose a considerable number of others of a grade 4 standard but such a survey would need considerable staff time. These figures cannot be compared with those in the other rural areas.

Improvement Grants

The condition of the housing stock gradually improved and quite a number of non-domestic premises continued to be altered to a domestic use by the aid of grants. The number of discretionary grants decreased from the previous year but the total amount of grant aid given increased considerably.



CHIPPING NORTON RURAL DISTRICT

	<u>Type of Grant</u>	<u>Housing Act</u> <u>1969</u>	<u>Amounts</u> <u>Paid</u>
Number of Grants	Discretionary	59	£30,775
Approved	Standard	26	£4,039

Summary of Amenities Provided by Standard Grants

Baths	23
Wash Basins	23
Hot Water Supplies	26
W.C.'s	20
Bathrooms (constructed)	8
Septic Tanks (constructed)	10
Sinks	3
Piped water supply (for first time)	2

Caravans

The caravan dweller population in the district was small. There was one unlicensed site still in use, with failure between the various parties to formalise the situation. Negotiations are (as they have been for many years).still proceeding. There were very few single residential sites in use and no action was necessary during the year.

There was 1 Caravan Club site, 2 Caravan Club certificated sites and 2 touring caravan sites which were well patronised and operated without cause for complaint. All these sites are quite small.

The number of semi-permanent Gypsies in the District did not appear to be large. They have their set staying corners and pass in and out of adjacent counties but do not appear to create any great problems. Occasionally larger bands of more itinerant Gypsies passing from one part of the country to another stayed for a few days in a layby and then caused considerable problems from the litter left behind.

CHIPPING NORTON RURAL DISTRICT

Section E

FOOD INSPECTION

1.	Number of Food Premises in the area	143
	Cafes and Public Houses	47
	School Canteens	17
	Preserved Food	9
	Fish Frying	1
	Bakehouses	1
	Number of inspections to food premises	83
2.	Number of Food premises registered under Food and Drugs Act, 1955 Section 16 for the sale of :-	
	Ice Cream	55
	Preserved Food	8
3.	Poultry Processing Units	None

One of the bakehouses was enlarged to cope with the trade, by the construction of a new extension which more than doubled the original size and work is now completed on rebuilding the original portion of the premises but it's operation leaves much to be desired and legal action may have to be resorted to.

Compliance with the Food Hygiene Regulations was satisfactory otherwise in the area and no legal action was necessary.

Meat Inspection

The two slaughterhouses run in connection with retail butchers' shops continued to be used, and were kept in a clean and satisfactory condition. All the carcasses were inspected and the table of results is given overleaf. The standard was high since the animals were killed for the butchers own retail trade. One of these shops has extended it's business into the freezer trade.



CHIPPING NORTON RURAL DISTRICT

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Total
Number Killed	163	10	4	691	399	1267
Number Inspected	163	10	4	691	399	1267

All Diseases Except  
Tuberculosis and Cysticerci:

Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	1	-	2	3
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	1	-	-	-	2	3
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis or Cysticerci	0.62	-	25	-	1	-

Tuberculosis only :

Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	-	-

Cysticercosis :

Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treat- ment by refrigeration	-	-	-	-	-	-
Generalization and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-

A total of 111 visits were made and 539 lbs. of meat condemned.

CHIPPING NORTON RURAL DISTRICT

Section F

INDUSTRIAL HEALTH

Factories Act, 1961

(1) Inspections of Factories

	Number	Inspections	Written Notices	Prosecutions
1. Factories to which Sections 1,2,3,4,6 and 7 apply	-	-	-	-
2. Factories in which Section 7 applies	33	25	-	--
3. Other Premises	21	14	-	-
	54	39	-	-

(2) Defects Found

Two defects were found (both of dirty sanitary conveniences) which were remedied after informal action. No cases were referred to or by the factory Inspector.

(3) Number of Outworkers - 23 engaged in making wearing apparel (gloves)

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963

Three premises were registered during the year and the standard on inspection was found to be generally satisfactory. No accidents were reported and no complaints from employees were received.

The following table showed the position at the end of the year.

	<u>No. Registered during year</u>	<u>No. Registered during year</u>	<u>No. Inspected during year</u>	<u>Employees</u>
Offices	3	14	4	152
Retail Shops	0	22	9	76
Wholesale Shops and Warehouses	-	3	2	18
Catering Establishments Open to the Public	0	2	6	8
Fuel Storage Depots	0	2	1	5
	3	43	22	259



CHIPPING NORTON RURAL DISTRICT

Section G

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

Rodent Control

One full-time Rodent Operative was employed in the Public Health Department and the Council's refuse tips and sewage works were treated regularly whilst sewers were baited twice in the year. There were no serious outbreaks during the year of infestation by rodents.

A free service was provided for householders and disinfection work was done on a rechargeable basis on agricultural and business premises. A summary of work done is given in the following table :

	<u>Non-Agricultural</u>	<u>Agricultural</u>
(1) Number of properties inspected following notification	75	0
Number infested and treated -		
Rats	56	12
Mice	19	2
(2) Number of properties inspected for reasons other than notification	1	0
Nos. infected and Treated		
Rats	1	-
Mice	-	-

Animal Boarding Establishments

The three premises licensed under the Animal Boarding Establishments Act, 1963 have been regularly used and the premises have been maintained in a satisfactory condition without nuisance. No complaints have been received.

Table of Visits by Public Health Inspectors for the purposes of :-

Housing	241
Improvement Grants	523
Caravans	17
Food Premises (including slaughterhouse slaughterhouse)	194
Accumulations, etc.	2
Animal Keeping	6
Drainage	151

CHIPPING NORTON RURAL DISTRICT

Filthy Premises	6
Housing Defects	19
Notifiable Diseases	11
Water supplies	31
Dangerous Buildings	1

Refuse Collection and Disposal :

Tip Inspection	92
Complaints	11
Removal of Vehicles	24
Cesspool emptying	33
	<u>1362</u>





WITNEY RURAL DISTRICT

PARISHES

Alvescot	Ducklington	Little Faringdon
Asthall	Eynsham	Minster Lovell
Aston Bampton	Filkins and Broughton Poggs	North Leigh
Bampton	Freeland	Northmoor
Black Bourton	Fulbrook	Ramsden
Bladon	Grafton with Radcot	Shifford
Brize Norton	Hailey	Shilton
Broadwell	Hanborough	South Leigh
Burford and Upton and Signet	Hardwick with Yelford	Standlake
Cassington	Holwell	Stanton Harcourt
Clanfield	Kelmscott	Swinbrook and Widford
Crawley	Langford	Taynton
Curbridge	Lew	Westwell

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area in Acres	84,945
Population : Census 1971	36,820
Mid Year Population 1972 (Registrar General's estimate)	39,450
Number of Inhabited Houses (December 1972)	12,374
Nos. of Commercial Premises	1,433
Nos. of Industrial Premises	46
Rateable Value (as at 1st April 1973)	£3,526,107
Sum represented by Penny Rate (as at 1st April 1972)	£38,128



WITNEY RURAL DISTRICT

Section A

SOCIAL CONDITIONS AND OCCUPATIONS

It is estimated that 90 per cent of the area is agricultural, there were about 350 farms. The main industry was a motor accessory works at Curbridge which employed 1,800 people, many of whom resided in the Urban District, and the surrounding Rural District. There were blanket factories at Asthall, Crawley and Hailey, a laundry at Burford and a small industrial estate in Curbridge.

There were also agricultural engineering works at Clanfield and Curbridge. There were a number of out-workers in the district mainly employed in the making of gloves and hosiery.

VITAL STATISTICS

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>England &amp; Wales</u> <u>1972</u>
Number of Births	389	413	802	
Legitimate	370	397	767	
Illegitimate	19	16	35	
Birth Rate per 1,000 population	20.3			
Corrected Birth Rate	18.1			14.8
Still Births - Rate per 1,000 births (6 still births)	7			12
Illegitimate Births per cent of total births	4			9

Death Rate

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>England &amp; Wales</u> <u>1972</u>
Number of Deaths	137	122	259	
Death Rate per 1,000 population			6.6	
Corrected Death Rate			8.7	12.1

Some 70% of all deaths occurred in the age group 65 and over with some form of degenerative vascular disease causing about half of these deaths.

WITNEY RURAL DISTRICT

<u>Cause of Death</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	
Malignant Neoplasm - Stomach	2	6	} 54
" " - Buccal Cavity	1	0	
" " - Oesophagus	0	1	
" " - Intestine	2	8	
" " - Lung, Bronchus	7	1	
" " - Breast	1	7	
" " - Prostate	3	0	
Leukaemia	1	1	} 2
Other Malignant Neoplasms	5	8	
Cerebrovascular Disease	11	26	
Ischaemic Heart Disease	33	24	
Other Heart Disease	4	6	
Anaemias	0	1	
Other Circulatory Disease	12	2	
Other Diseases of Blood	0	1	
Hypertensive Disease	0	1	
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	3	0	
Pneumonia	9	9	
Bronchitis and Emphysema	6	3	
Asthma	0	1	
Other Diseases of the Respiratory System	5	1	
Appendicitis	1	0	
Cirrhosis of Liver	1	0	
Peptic Ulcer	2	0	
Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia	2	2	
Other Disease of Digestive System	1	1	
Other Diseases of Genito-Urinary System	1	1	
Diabetes Mellitus	1	0	
Other Endocrine Diseases	2	0	
Motor Vehicle Accidents	6	2	
All Other Accidents	4	4	
Suicide	2	1	
Congenital Abnormalities	3	4	



WITNEY RURAL DISTRICT

<u>Cause of Death</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Birth Injury	2	0
Other Causes of Perinatal Mortality	1	0
Other Diseases of Nervous System	1	1
Mental Disorders	1	0
All other External Causes	2	0
Ill defined conditions	1	1
Total	137	122

Infant Mortality

	England & Wales 1972	
Infant Mortality Rate (12 deaths under age 1 yr)	15	17
Neonatal Mortality rate (8 deaths under 4 weeks)	10	12
Early Neonatal Mortality Rate (7 deaths under 1 week)	7	10
Perinatal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 total births)	16	22

Section B

PREVALENCE OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR

	<u>No. of Cases Notified</u>
Measles	49
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	2
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	2
Scarlet Fever	11
Infective Hepatitis	3
Sonne Dysentery	1

WITNEY RURAL DISTRICT

Section C

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES

Water Supply

Mains water was available to most parishes in the area where it was supplied to all but a few isolated dwellings. It was still not available in the hamlets of Grafton and Radcot.

During the year 42 samples of water from private supplies were sent for bacteriological examination. Of these, 25 were satisfactory and 17 were heavily contaminated. By the end of the year each of the supplies found to be contaminated had been improved or replaced by a supply from the Water Board mains. A number of complaints regarding taste and colour received from inhabitants in the west of the district were referred to the Board and found to be due to sudden loss of pressure in a section of the mains. The safety of the water was not affected.

Repeated sampling by the Board of their own supply proved on the whole satisfactory.

Drainage and Sewerage

Considerable strides have now been made in sewage disposal facilities and when schemes under construction are completed, the vast majority of properties will have available a public sewer to which they can connect. An additional 517 properties were connected to the sewer during the year.

The "Eastern Parishes" sewerage scheme was completed during the year extending and improving facilities to New Yatt, North Leigh and Freeland, the small scheme for Curbridge was completed and the schemes for Crawley, South Leigh and for North Moor were commenced. The main area left requiring sewerage lies in the South Western part of the district and work was in hand preparing a Scheme for this area; when this is completed a number of properties will still remain in smaller villages and hamlets and in isolated areas where little nuisance is caused and where it is unlikely that main drainage will be provided in the foreseeable future.

The following is the situation in the various parishes.

Alvescot

All post-war Council houses connected to small Disposal plant. Impervious subsoil and high water table limits the efficiency of the septic tank systems provided to the majority of the privately owned dwellings in this village. This village will be incorporated in the South Western Parishes Scheme.



WITNEY RURAL DISTRICT

Asthall

The majority of private dwellings have individual septic tanks but the high water table greatly limited efficiency except in high ground at Astalleigh.

Aston and Cote

Sewered

Rampton

Most properties now connected to a sewer.

Black Bourton  
(with Carterton)

Most of the properties situated within Carterton are drained to the Council's sewers. In Black Bourton village, where main drainage was not available, each house was drained to a septic tank but the impervious subsoil and high water table prevented these systems from being efficient and it is planned to drain these houses in the South Western Parishes Scheme.

Bladon

Most of the properties were drained to the Council's sewers: the remaining properties were drained to individual septic tanks which were satisfactory.

Brize Norton

Now sewered in conjunction with Upper Minster Lovell.

Broadwell and  
Kencott

The majority of the dwellings have individual septic tanks but the high water table adversely affected efficiency. It is proposed to drain these villages as part of the South Western Parishes Scheme.

Burford

Sewered.

Cassington

Sewered.

Clanfield

Sewered.

Crawley

Majority of properties drained to individual septic tanks; no disposal problems on high ground but high water table adversely affected tanks in the lower part of the village. A main drainage scheme was commenced during the year.

WITNEY RURAL DISTRICT

<u>Curbridge</u>	The scheme to drain this area into the Witney Urban District Council's works was completed during the year.
<u>Ducklington</u>	Sewered
<u>Eynsham</u>	Sewered
<u>Filkins (with Broughton Poggs)</u>	The centre of Filkins and all Council Houses are drained to a sewage disposal plant; other properties have individual septic tank systems. It is now planned to drain this village as part of the South Western Parishes Scheme.
<u>Freeland</u>	Now sewered in conjunction with the Eastern Parishes Scheme.
<u>Fulbrook</u>	Sewered with Burford.
<u>Grafton</u>	Each property was drained to a septic tank but the high level of the subsoil water throughout the year inhibited efficiency. Low density development makes the provision of main drainage uneconomic.
<u>Hailey</u>	Sewered.
<u>Hanborough</u>	Sewered.
<u>Hardwick (with Yelford)</u>	The majority of dwellings were provided with individual septic tanks but the water level during the autumn and winter restricted the efficiency of the drainage.
<u>Hewell and Westwell</u>	All properties in these villages were connected either individually to septic tanks or in groups to a small disposal plant. There were no disposal problems.
<u>Kelmscott</u>	Four Council houses and all private dwellings were connected to septic tanks but the high water table made disposal exceedingly difficult.



WITNEY RURAL DISTRICT

Langford

All Council houses were connected to a disposal plant; approximately 50% of the private houses had a septic tank system, the remainder had soakaway drains. There were no disposal problems but many of the cottages lacked an adequate area of land for drainage, and it is proposed to drain this village as part of the South Western Parishes Scheme.

Lew

Individual septic tank drainage. Clay subsoil caused some difficulty.

Minster Lovell

A main drainage scheme has been provided in Upper Minster Lovell. In Old Minster Lovell most of the private dwellings had individual septic tanks but the high water table and impervious subsoil adversely affected their efficiency.

North Leigh

A new scheme was completed during the year in conjunction with adjacent villages on the South Eastern Parishes.

Northmoor and  
Standlake

Sewered.

Ramsden

Sewered.

Shifford

Individual septic tank drainage. No great difficulties.

Shilton

Now Sewered.

South Leigh

Sewerage scheme commenced during the year.

Stanton Harcourt

Now Sewered.

Swinbrook and  
Widford

The larger private houses and approximately 50% of the smaller cottages had septic tanks, the remainder draining to soakaways. The high water table in the centre of Swinbrook adversely affected the efficiency of septic tanks.

Taynton

All farms and the majority of private houses in the village had septic tank drainage.

WITNEY RURAL DISTRICT

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

Refuse was collected on a weekly basis from all parishes and was disposed of by tipping into disused quarries at Shilton and Stanton Harcourt.

A certain amount of smoke nuisance continued to be caused by fires at the tips and, if the tips are to be properly controlled, the Council must be prepared to spend more money on their maintenance. A quarry at Worsham was obtained for use for purposes of the Civic Amenities Act.

Section D

HOUSING

(a) Slum Clearance

During the year 7 properties were represented as unfit for habitation and the Council agreed to make Closing Orders on them, whilst 13 other properties, the subject of previous representations, were modernised and repaired and 4 demolished. A further 192 houses were modernised and repaired voluntarily, 10 standard grants and 56 discretionary grants being made by the Council for this purpose.

(b) New Houses

35 Council Houses were completed during the year and 268 dwellings were built by private enterprise. In addition, the Ministry of Defence completed some 120 new married quarters at Carterton.

(c) Existing Housing

During the year a steady improvement took place in the improvement of houses and I give below classification of the private dwellings in this district as at 31st December, 1972.

Grade 1 Houses	7,683
Grade 2 Houses	2,769
Grade 3 Houses	362
Grade 4 Houses	196

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11,010

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WITNEY RURAL DISTRICT

(d) Overcrowding

2 new cases of overcrowding were discovered during the year bringing the **known total** at the end of the year to 4 families.

(e) Action under Statutory Powers

(i) Proceedings under Section 9 and 10 Housing Act 1957 :

(a) Number of dwellings in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs - Nil

(b) Number of dwellings which were rendered fit after service of formal notice:-

(i) By Owners - Nil

(ii) By local authority in default of owners - Nil

(ii) Proceedings under Sections 16 and 17 Housing Act 1957 :

(a) Number of dwellings in respect of which Demolition orders were made - Nil

(b) Number of Closing Orders made - 7

(c) Number of Dwellings demolished voluntarily - Nil

(d) Number of dwellings demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders - 4

(e) Number of undertakings not to re-let for human habitation - Nil

(f) Number of Demolition, Closing Orders or undertakings rescinded - 13

(iii) Proceedings under Section 18 Housing Act 1957 - Nil

(iv) Proceedings under Public Health Act, 1936 :

(a) Number of dwellings in respect of which informal notices were served requiring defects to be remedied - 15

(b) Number of dwellings in which defects were remedied after service of informal notice - 12

WITNEY RURAL DISTRICT

- (c) Number of dwellings in respect of which formal notices were served requiring defects to be remedied - Nil
- (d) Number of dwellings in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices - Nil

CARAVANS

There were 457 Caravan standings licensed for residential occupation in the area. Most of these were on the 12 large residential sites in the area (9) in Carterton) whilst there were some 64 individual sites scattered around at the rear of dwellings or business premises. In addition 10 holiday sites provided a further 674 standings despite the fact that only part of the land at Northmoor has yet been developed where there is existing planning permission for 400 caravans (of which 110 have been established).

Of the residential sites in Carterton, one changed hands and the new owners intend to redevelop it as traditional type housing whilst another, which shares land with some prefabricated bungalows, was subjected to a short term planning permission to ensure running down in 1973. Informal notices were served on 3 owners of residential sites requiring them to repair or replace defective caravans, but no formal action was taken against any site operator.

Towards the end of the year, agreement was reached between the Council and the Caravan Club for development of part of the old Broadwell Airfield in the northern part of Alvescot Parish as a transit and short stay site for holiday caravanners and campers. The Caravan Club were to establish and control the site whilst the Council would construct an ablution/toilet building and install the necessary drainage.

Section E

FOOD INSPECTION

Meat Inspection

The slaughterhouse at North Leigh was used only occasionally for the slaughter of animals, the carcasses of which were subsequently returned to the owners whilst throughput of the one at Burford decreased considerably towards the end of the year due to difficulty in replacing a slaughterman who left.



WITNEY RURAL DISTRICT

I give below, in tabular form, the information required by the Department in relation to meat inspection.

Animals Killed in Slaughterhouses

	<u>Cattle excluding Cows</u>	<u>Cows</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep and Lambs</u>	<u>Pigs</u>	<u>Total</u>
Number of animals killed and inspected	198	0	6	556	694	1454
(a) <u>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci:</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	36	0	0	36	150	222
(b) <u>Tuberculosis only:</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0	0
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(c) <u>Cysticerci :</u>						
Carcasses of which some part of organ was condemned	0	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0
Carcasses submitted to refrigeration	0	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0
Generalised and totally condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Meat condemned during period 1st January to 31st December 1972 in the slaughterhouse :-

Carcase Meat	111 lbs.
Offal	<u>837 lbs.</u>
	<u>948 lbs.</u>

WITNEY RURAL DISTRICT

Food Handling

Frequent visits were made to cafes, restaurant and retail shops in the District and the owners of one small cafe were required to thoroughly cleanse and redecorate the kitchen, one dining room and to replace worn floor covering. Only 2 complaints were received regarding unfit food the Council deciding to prosecute in respect of one which related to an apple pie purchased from a vending machine in a factory, the pie having probably been overstored. The case was not heard by the end of the year. On the whole, general standards of food handling remained satisfactory although it was noted that quite a lot of food displayed for sale was within 48 hours of the expiry date.

Regular visits to wholesale food depots were also made and from here 1 ton. 16 cwts. of food of various types were voluntarily surrendered and destroyed. In addition, regular visits were made to inspect imported food which had arrived in sealed containers direct from the Continent but no cause for complaint was found in this imported food.

Ice Cream

During the year one additional premise was registered for the storage and sale of pre-packed ice cream bringing the total to 133. One mobile shop was registered for the sale and manufacture of soft ice cream and a series of samples taken from here proved satisfactory. The general standard of all registered premises was satisfactory.

The following are the types of Food Premises in the Area :-

1. Number of Food Premises in the Area

Mobile Stores (General)	5
General Stores	67
Butchers	9
Cafes, Hotels and Licensed Premises	99
Bakehouses	3
Fried Fish Shops and Mobile Fried Fish Vehicles	7
Wholesale Food Depot	5





WITNEY RURAL DISTRICT

2. Number of places complying with Regulation 18  
(Food Regulations 1970) 185

Number of premises to which Regulation 21  
applies (Food Regulations 1970) 185

Nos. of module shops complying with Regulations  
15, 16, 17, 18 for Food Hygiene (Market &  
Stalls Regulation 1966) 7

3. Poultry Inspection

Number of processing premises in the District  
(One ceased production during year) 1

Total number of birds processed yearly 24,400

Total weight of unsound poultry 11½ cwts.

Comments on Poultry Processing and Inspection

It is obvious that at the considerable daily throughput, proper inspection could only be undertaken if other duties were neglected.

A senior member at the processing plants acted as a "spotter" separating out for later inspection poultry carcasses that he suspected were abnormal, and these were subsequently seen by one of the Public Health Inspectors. Very little evidence of disease was found, the main cause for rejection being extensive bruising, emaciation and malformations of legs, wings and breast bones. The type of bird processed was mainly hens that had already spent one season egg laying in battery or intensive egg production units.

Section F

INDUSTRIAL HEALTH

Factories Act, 1961

During the year, the register of factories was further amended and by the end of the year 93 factories were registered and 23 outworkers were listed.



WITNEY RURAL DISTRICT

1. Inspections

	No. on Register	Inspections	Written Notices	Prosecutions
(1) Factories to which Sections 1,2,3,4,6 and 7 apply	29	13	Nil	Nil
(2) Factories to which Section 7 applies	58	26	Nil	Nil
(3) Other premises to which Section 7 applies	8	4	Nil	Nil
	<u>95</u>	<u>43</u>		

2. Cases in which Defects were Found

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects				Number of cases in which pro secutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Want of Cleanliness (S.1)	2	2	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences(S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective-	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	1	1	-	-	-
	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

WITNEY RURAL DISTRICT

PART VIII OF THE ACT

OUTWORK

(Sections 133 and 134)

Nature of work	No. of outworkers in August list required by Section 133 (1) (c)	No. of cases of default in sending list to the Council	No. of Prosec- utions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in un- wholesome premises	Notices Served	Pros- ecut- ions
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Wearing ) Making Apparel ) etc.						
) Cleaning	16	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
) and						
) Washing						
Lace, Lace Curtains and Nets	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total	18					

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT 1963

During the year under review 3 new offices and 7 retail shops were registered for the first time whilst 7 offices and one whole-sale shop were closed. The total nos. of registered premises increased to 165 and a total of 496 visits were made to these premises, contraventions found were of a minor nature and were all remedied during the year.

One accident was reported during the year involving a youth who fell from a fork lift truck he was operating, fracturing his hip on a bolt on an emergency door. The management agreed to restrict the age of truck operatives to above 18, to make arrangements with the truck manufacturers for their foreman to have a course on 'safety' and to larger capacity batteries in some of their hand operated trucks to free the floor during working hours of obstruction from changing cables.

No formal action under this Act was taken by the Council during the year.

Plans for new premises or alterations to existing premises continued to be examined during the year and observations made as appropriate; whilst the attention of the County Fire Service was drawn to possible dangers when these were apparent.



WITNEY RURAL DISTRICT

Section G

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

Pet Animals Act 1951

Two pet shops were in operation in the district and conditions were satisfactory when the shops were visited.

Animal Boarding Establishments

The nos. of registered premises remained at 6, two kennels being closed but 1 new kennel and 1 cattery being opened. The ownership of one of the larger kennels changed at the end of the year and works of improvement are planned. Conditions were satisfactory when inspections of the registered premises were made.

Supervision of Public Toilets

During the year, the toilets at Bampton were closed for rebuilding and the premises at Burford and Carterton were redecorated and repaired, whilst new toilets were under construction on the new car park at Eynsham. Vandals caused damage to fittings, and to walls by the use of aerosol paint containers, both at Burford and Carterton but it did not prove possible to trace those responsible. The Council agreed to doubling the nos. of hours worked by the part-time cleaners to try and improve the standard of cleanliness

Rivers and Streams

Inspection of watercourses not under control of the Thames Conservancy continued, there were no incidents of serious flooding affecting dwellings during the year.

Noise Nuisances

The nos. of complaints of noise nuisance increased, many of these being of noise from extract fans, compressors, road breaking equipment, or from work in small factories. The complaints were all investigated and where justified, remedied by the persons who were responsible for producing the noise. The main cause of complaint was noise from aircraft especially in Brize Norton but this is outside the control of Local Authorities.

WITNEY RURAL DISTRICT

Rodent Control

Routine baiting at the Council's refuse tip continued but proved difficult due to indiscriminate dumping when the attendant was not present and to theft, many of these baiting points being put out of use. In addition fires on the tip drove rats out into surrounding agricultural land.

A free service was provided for domestic premises and a limited nos. of contracts with industrial and agricultural premises were maintained, the general level of infestation in the district remained similar to the previous year with a decrease in private business premises but an increase in agricultural premises.

The following table summarises the situation :-

Visits Following Notification

	Confirmed Infestations with		Total Premises Visited
	Rats	Mice	
Private and Business Premises	302	161	684
Agricultural Holdings	18	5	18

Routine Visits

	Number of Infested Premises		Total Premises Visited
	Rats	Mice	
Private and Business Premises	19	2	154
Agricultural Holdings	211	12	211

Atmospheric Pollution

The number of complaints of nuisance from Atmospheric pollution, smoke and other deposits decreased during the year, one source being resolved when the factory concerned moved to premises outside the district. Other complaints were due to the burning of material on waste tips including the depots of scrap metal merchants, to the burning of garden refuse and the paint spraying of vehicles and the burning of motor tyres and derelict motor vehicles.



WITNEY RURAL DISTRICT

A number of complaints were received of fumes from domestic heating systems and of dust from gravel workings. The complaints were investigated and corrected by the persons concerned where possible without need for official action on part of the Council.

Plans for erection of chimneys in industrial plants were examined and in one case the architect agreed to increase the height of the stack.

TABLE OF VISITS

The following numerical summary of the more important activities and the number of visits made by your Technical Officers during 1972 in performance of their duties, shows the wide variety of duties in the Public Health Department.

Inspection of, improvement of, or closure of sub-standard dwellings	259
Caravan sites	300
Storage, handling and sale of food	574
Meat and Poultry, inspection	235
Working conditions in offices, shops, etc.	496
Supervision of pet shops and boarding kennels	45
Noise Abatement	45
Atmospheric Pollution	59
Supervision of drainage works and sewer connections	1039
Investigation of complaints of conditions prejudicial to health or a nuisance	497
Investigation of complaints of accumulation of rubbish	176
Inspection of Water Courses not controlled by Thames Conservancy	57
Control of infestations by insects	53
Supervision of private water supplies	60
Inspection of, and maintenance of, public toilets	80
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